INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 185— BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 5 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10 Dec.	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	COMORIN‡ ..	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MA OJAI ..	20,937
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,001
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
23 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	16,086
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@!..		16,502
24 „	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,671
31 „	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		16,502
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RANPURANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANOLA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
17th „	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
31st	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
*31st „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
5th Dec	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
7th „	BARPETA ..	Ports on via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
9th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
28th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	2 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec	17 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 „	30 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 „	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5598	30 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 2279, 2376. Telg: "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad	Julluuder	Okara (dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambala City	Jamma	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Culcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL

REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY and MADRAS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22697.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WOED

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES of telegraph training appointments guaranteed according Telegraph Manual Vol. 5th. Prospectus 1-1/2 annas. Apply immediately to avoid disappointment MANAGER ,Rajputana Systematic Telegraph School JODHPUR.

A. 583

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER for the post of an Assistant Master in the Palanpur High School. Applicants who are bonafide natives of this state and have Sanskrit as their second language shall be preferred. The selected candidate shall be on probation for a year. Apply with necessary details and salary expected to the Head Master, Palanpur High School, Palanpur.

A R584

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

A

WANTED—An experienced coach temporarily for 4 months from 1st January, 1928, to stay in Jath and coachup Shrimant the Yuvaraj, Jath State for the Matriculation Examination of 1928. Apply to undersigned stating salary wanted before 15th December, 1927. A. M. MASURKAR, State Karbhari, Jath State, Jath, 28th November, 1927.

A 29600

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B 29545

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MOTHER INDIA—The women of India Society, Belangunj Agra, has published a book in Hindi in two parts one containing Hindi translation of Miss Mayo's Mother India and the other repudiating serious charges laid against Indian people. Price Re. 1/ for each part.

L. 582

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.

F R29203

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28515B

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE GODAVERY VALLEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the AGENCY AGREEMENT between the above Company and their Agents has been terminated as from the 1st December, 1927.

All persons having dealings with the Company are therefore warned against dealing with the Agents and if notwithstanding this intimation they do so they will do so at their risk.

Notice is further given that a Committee of the Directors consisting of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Petit has been appointed to receive moneys on behalf of the Company and generally to manage the Company.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1927.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
Chairman.
29614

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "PENANG MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd December, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven day from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors. will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE KILACHAND MILLS LIMITED.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the creditors of the above-named Company will be held at Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December 1927, at 2 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, in order to ascertain whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as liquidator in the place of or jointly with the undersigned who have been appointed liquidators herein.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1927.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN,
Liquidators.
29617

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING CONCESSIONS will be allowed during the next Christmas Holidays:

(1) 1st and 2nd class return tickets will be issued at 1-1|3 fares for distances of over 100 miles on this Company's System. Tickets will be issued from 14th to 31st December, 1927, available upto 16th January 1928.

(2) Intermediate and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at 1-1|2 fares from Bombay to any station North of Palghar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tickets will be issued from 21st to 26th December, 1927, available upto 16th January, 1928.

For detailed information please apply to the Station Masters or to the undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December, 1927.
29598

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 10,000 Tons of coal during the year 1928-29 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 5th day of January, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed "Tender for supply of coal" and delivered at the office of the Chief accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rupees five only per form.

The Mechanical Engineer will give any further information that may be required to any one deputed for the purpose.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 1st Dec. 1927.
29608

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ZINC WHITE MOIST "GENUINE" AND HIGH TENSION GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

(a) 43 tons of zinc white moist "Genuine" (ground in refined linseed oil).

(b) 80 tons High tension galvanized steel wire, 10 gauge, having a breaking strength of not less than 2,015 lbs. in accordance with British Standard Specifications.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1927.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
24th November, 1927.
29564

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company at Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State) Dist. Satara on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt Directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made upto 31st July, 1927.
2. To elect Directors in the place of Rao Bahadur B. B. Sardesai and Shrimant Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditor or auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from date 7-12-1927 to 22-12-1927 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
Kirloskarvadi,
Dated 26-11-1927.
29619

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1754 of 1927.

Re: NAVINCHANDRA DAMJI AND CO., a firm until recently carrying on business in Wheat, Seed and Cotton at New Chinch Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex parte: KHIMJI NAGJI & CO, a firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed NAVINCHANDRA DAMJI & CO., a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 1st day, December, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29618

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last will and testament of RAO BAHADUR SAKHARAM VISHWANATH RAJADHYAKSHA, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, late Executive Engineer Public Works Department, residing at Harvey Road, Gamdevi outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
GANPATRAO SAKHARAM RAJADHYAKSHA, I.C.S., of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, the Acting Dist. and Sessions Judge Bijapur at present temporarily residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole Executor named in will of the deceased abovenamed .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 26th day of November, 1927.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29620

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3298 of 1924.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW .....Plaintiff.
vs.
MANIBAI, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai and another .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 19th day of December 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Bhasker Lane Grand Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-one square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 428 and Cadestral Survey No. 1|2299 (Bhuleshwar Division) and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4555 and Street No. 5, Bashker Lane and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church on or towards the West by the public passage in front thereof on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Orat and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Estate of Hargovan Anandji Desai.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the Northen side of the Kumbhartukda in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is about 12 (twelve) inches in width and six (6) feet in length Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 2362 and Cadestral Survey No. 198 (Mandvi Division) and bounded, on or towards the East and West by the Compound walls and, on or towards the South by the property herein before filstly described and on or towards the North by the Kumbhartukda Oart.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th August, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
i 29616

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STRET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE AT MAZAGOAN, NESBIT ROAD NEXT TO THE POLICE STATION IN THE BUNGALOW OF SETH JEHANGER DOSABHOY KARAKA.

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of December, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at above address, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji's, furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and platedware, old China and Brassware, E. lamps, and fans, wall clocks, rich carpets Remington, Baba gari, Master's Voice gramophone, one Shiedmayer's, square and one cottage piano, Drawing room Chesterfield, Derby and Jacobean suites, fancy cabinets and chiffoniers, table ornaments, Aviary, Roll top tables, bed steads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, English ice box, Dressden and Parian figures, Blackwood old carved furniture, valuable garden pots, etc., etc.

The surplus furniture, etc., belonging to Seth J. D. Karaka and other gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

"Gray" motor car will be sold after the drawing room.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS OF WROUGHT IRON SCRAP.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & COY. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Foras Road, Municipal Workshop's compound:—

About 50 Tons Wrought Iron Scrap.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE COTTON STRIPED DRILL (CHECKS).

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th day of December 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), near the Baling Press in Champa Gully of Moolji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ahmed Abdal Karim Bros. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. G. E. Somekh.

EX. S. S. "SUMATRA MARU".

A. A. K. B. eq. 3907 eq. 26|50 eq. 25 cases cotton striped Drill (checks) Lady Brand each 40 pieces No. 620, 27" x 30 yards.

Auction terms:—Goods will be sold on Bond Delivery; 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 1750 CASES BELGIUM WINDOW GLASSES, 590 LARGE SIZE SHEETS RIB GLASSES ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown in Ebrahim Mansion near Dongri Market and next to Khilafat Press on Sandhurst Road by order of Messrs. Mohile and Parekh Attorneys for the mortgagees-in-possession Messrs. Karimbhoy Gulam Husein and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahim Khanbhai and Alibusein Gulamhusein.

1750 cases Belgium Window Glasses of different sizes, 16 and 24 oz.

590 Large size Sheets Rib Glasses (loose)

1 Lot broken glasses.

1 Lot empty wooden cases.

Auction terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE INDIAN SAFES, ETC.

Under instructions from MR. HERBERT V. LEE, the TRUSTEE APPOINTED UNDER THE DEED OF ARRANGEMENT OF THE BOOK DEBTS Stock in Trade and all moveable assets of Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS & CO. Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Office Furniture, etc., comprising of plain writing tables, cupboards, electric table and ceiling fans, copying press, Mehta, boxes, Indian made safes, Oliver Typewriter, glass vase lamps, pehdi gadla and pillows, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 12th December, 1927, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of empty casks, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, packing cases, crates, and K. O. tins, forges, bellows, hoop iron, lamps, staves of cask, wheels, leather, rubber and cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, beaters, hammers, augers, locks, steel files, empty cement bags, dynamos, pneumatic jack, electric materials, bolts and nuts, rivets, coach screws, zinc, old vices bench of sorts, empty steel barrels, cash safes, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days exeluding holidays from the day of sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.

A SIX-Shilling Book - for Re. 1/-

Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY, 146, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

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AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
present
THE
"GREAT DECEPTION"
6 Reels
Based on Thrilling
War Theme
Starring
Aileen Pringle and Ben Lyon
THIS IS REAL DRAMA!
"Felix Gym Gem"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
Presents
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
A Universal SUPER JEWEL
THE CAT AND
THE CANARY
FEATURING
LAURA LA PLANTE

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
TO-NIGHT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Star of "BEN HUR"
Once again in his spectacular role of
"BEN ALI"
RAMON NOVARRO
in the picture beautiful
'A LOVER'S OATH'
A story that will make cold blood run warm that will stand as a monument of enduring love—that will..you must see.
Also 2 Reels BUSTER KEATON Comic.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STANDARD MILLS (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on Wednesday the 14th day of December 1927, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Room No. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

Land: One piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim), consisting of three plots, measuring about 51,768 square yards and second piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) measuring about 1,825 square yards and third of 6,700 square yards.

Spindles: 44,536 (Mule 3,960 and Ring 40,576).

Looms: 1,179, in good working order.

Boilers:—4 Lancashire Boilers 8 ft. x 30 ft.—150 lbs. pressure per square inch and One Lancashire Boiler 7 ft. x 30 ft.—160 lbs. pressure per square inch all certified and in good working order.

Electric 3 Phase Induction Motors:—15 Three Phase Induction Motors different B.H.P. Cycles Voltage and R.M.P. and one direct current Motor and one direct current Exhaust Fan Motor of different Voltage.

Electric Dynamos.—(1) D. C. Dynamo 230 Volts 61 amps. (1) 80 K. W. D. C. Dynamo 720 amps. 110 Volt 530 R.M.P. (1) Steam Engine driven dynamo 105 Volts. 250 amps.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery such as Openers, scutchers, cards, waste slubbings, drawing frames, slubbings, Inter Roving, Ring reeling, and bunding, winding, warping machines, bleaching, finishing Dyeing, printing sizing and other machineries of well-known makers.

The Mills is fully equipped with Electric installations and has a complete set of Hydrant Humidifiers, Sprinkles-tools, implements and is centrally situated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of Machinery and inspection of the property apply to Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Company at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Messrs Amin and Desai his Solicitors at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the reserve and Private offers will be received by the Liquidator at his office.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Commenced from Saturday, 3rd Nov. 1927
Please Note the Sudden Change of Programme.
At last the Picture is passed by the Censor Board American De Luxe Production
"A LOVER'S OATH"
Starring
ROMAN NAVARRO.
Well-known star of the Mighty Picture "BEN-HUR"
Supported by the famous Star
KATHLEEN KEY
Story based from the famous Poems of
OMAR KHAYYAM'S the world Renowned "RUBAIYAT"
A Beautiful Love Romance.
DON'T MISS TO SEE TO-NIGHT AT
KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE
TIME: SAT., SUN. at 3-30 P.M. DAILY: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSIN. LTD.
Bombay, Dec. 2.
Spot prices.

Description	1-12-27	24-11-27
Bengals FG.	315	326
S/Punjab FG.	313	324
Rajputana FG.	315	...
C. P. No 1 Fine	376	...
C. P. No. 2, Fine	361	...
Khandesh FG.	334	...
Oomra Fine	352	357

Futures.

Hedge Contracts	1-12-27	24-11-27
Bengals, Dec/Jan. 1928	309	321
Bengals March 1928	313	324
Broach, ApLrll/May 1928	381	389
Oomra F. Dec/Jan. 1928	345	352
Oomra March 1928	348	354

Receipts for the week ending 1st Dec.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengal	12853	10129
Oomras	67376	35969
Dholleras	703	477
Broach	123	...
Southerns	246	397
Persians	63	188
Americans L	...	5273
Egyptians	...	...
E. Africans	996	1622
Other sorts	2	...
Total	82367	54055

Exports for the week ending 1st Dec.

	Blaes.
United Kingdom	...
Continent	3395
China	...
Japan	1135
Coast Ports	...
Total L	4530

AFOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	5993
China, Japan & Coast Ports	5635
Total	11628

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec.

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
30065	161509	366986	199340	249590

Exports from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec.

	1927	1926	1925
United Kingdom	8054	217	7324
Continent	85526	52683	81929
China	3600	11313	13809
Japan	72434	48006	109986
Coast Ports	4748	3014	6144
U. S. A.	...	1	450
Total	174362	115834	219642
		242812	378405

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 1st December 1927 23,931

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 1st December 1927 242,714

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st December 1927 293,005

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.
American Cotton Imports.

	Bales.
Purchases of American Cotton to end of Aug. 1928	10,250
American cotton arrived in India 1st Sept. to 1st Dec. 1927 (a)	1,850
American cotton at sea for India (b)	2,335

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
December, per cwt, 14|9.
Jan.-Mar. per cwt., 14|9.
July-Sept., per cwt., 15|-.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 14|10-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 14|11-1|2.

COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-1|8.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

(MESSRS. LEWIS & JONES.)
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Dec. 1.

Government Securities continue friendless and forlorn, and with tighter money, prices, are again lower on a tradeless week. Quotations are mostly nominal. Treasury Bills met with a poor response this week, and look like dying a natural death now that money is needed for trade purposes.

The Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Business in this section is improving and the market has been fairly active, to-day's closing prices, however, being under the best owing to profit taking. The Curriml bhoy group announce interim dividends of Rs. 10 in the case of the Pabaney and Currimbhoy Mills, and we think both these shares are worth the atention of the Investor. After this season's bumper crops have been marketed, the ryot should have surplus funds available for the purchase of piece goods and consequently we believe that an investment in mill shares is likely to prove profitable. The recent dividends declared are encouraging and have certainly produced better business in the shares.

MISCELLANEOUS. SHARES.

Trading in this section has been reminescent of "boom" times, and the very large speculative account now open has elements of danger in it. The rises have been sensational and we are of the opinion that investors who secure their profits now may have an opportunity of rebuying their shares later at lower prices.

Banks.—Imperials are quiet and unchanged at Rs. 1,435 and Rs. 355, and with the dividend due next month, look cheap at present prices. Bank of India have improved to Rs. 84-1/2 and are liberty to go better. Baroda Banks are scarce at Rs. 96, whilst Centrals are a shade better at Rs. 27/6.

Railways have met with some enquiry. Saras made Rs. 99-1/2, Mandra Bhons were placeed at Rs. 78-1/2 and Mymensingh G'teed at Rs. 57-1/2. Larkhanas and Upper Sinds are asked for at Rs. 88-1/2 and Rs. 87.

Cements.—The heavy carry over in Cement shares caused prices to sag at the end of the December settlement, but a quick recovery took place on the report that Bundi was issuing a share for share bonus and also paying a dividend. No official announcement has so far been made. After touching Rs. 45-1/2, Bundis have since dropped to Rs. 41 on extensive profit taking, whilst Indians are under the best at Rs. 267-1/2. Katnis are steady but quiet at Rs. 252-1/2. Punjab Ord. were jumped to Rs. 15 at one period, but close easy at Rs. 12-3/4. The Prefs. are offering at Rs. 15 but are difficult to place. Shahabads are quotably lower at Rs. 145.

Manganese.—Share quotations are slightly better on the week for no particular reason, C.I.M.'s being Rs. 26-1/2 and Shivrajpurs Rs. 51-1/2.

Shipping.—Bombay Steam Ord. spurted to Rs. 265 on good buying, closing easier at Rs. 257-1/2 on profit taking. Scindias are under the best at Rs. 19/5.

Insurance.—New Indias were in keen demand and have put on Rs. 3 at Rs. 22. Jupiter Ord. close at Rs. 11/4.

Engineering.—Alcocks rose sharply on aggressive buying from Rs. 343-3/4 to Rs. 400, closing at Rs. 391-1/4. An exchange into Burn and Co. Ord. at this price would appear to be indicated.

Bombay Burmas were also strongly favoured rising to Rs. 842-1/2 and Rs. 840, closing at Rs. 823-3/4 and Rs. 808-3/4.

Iron and Steel.—The prevailing bullish sentiment has found an outlet in Tata Iron and Steel and the advances have been spectacular. Ordinarys jumped from Rs. 67-1/4 to Rs. 85 and Defd. from Rs. 233-3/4 to Rs. 300. Closing prices were Rs. 83 and Rs 295 respectively. The 2nd Pref. are 93-1/2.

Electrics.—Tata Hydros are better at Rs. 1130 and Tata Power Pref. at Rs. 905. Other shares in this group sow little change.

APPEAL TO BARODA CITIZENS

Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, Member Executive Committee, Baroda Praja Mandal, and one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference, writes.—

A fairly large portion of the population of this city consists of people from various Indian States, whose destiny is linked with that of their kinsmen residing in these 700 principalities, under the rule of Indian Princes. The ensuing conference of the Indian States' People to be held in Bombay on the 17th and 18th of this month must prove to be of great interest to all these citizens of the Indian States who for one reason or the other were obliged to migrate to Bombay. Nobody can deny in many of these States the people have Genuine Grievances. It is also equally important and essential that when their fellow-countrymen living under same sky but under separate geographical borders are thinking of a new constitution for themselves, the subjects of the States should clamour for a redress of their rightful grievances and an assurance of a good rule in their own territories. There were scattered attempts made here and there to educate public opinion and rouse consciousness in the people of the States but never was an attempt made to concentrate and consolidate these scattered efforts for the fulfilment of a common object. In view of this, the ensuing conference carries a deal of importance with it and people from the States residing in Bombay will, I am sure, try their level best to ensure its success. Really speaking, when a Conference of this nature is being held in this Presidency, the venue of the Conference ought to have been in all fitness of things that premier State of Gujarat-Baroda. But now that it is not so, the Barodians should at least rise to the full height of this status and play a prominent part in the Conference.

NEW ZEALAND'S SHARE NAVAL DEFENCE

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Wellington.—During the debate in the House of Representatives on the Imperial affairs, Mr. Coates declared that he was convinced that any increased share New Zealand might be disposed to take in the naval defence should be given in the first instance to the Singapore Naval Base. He said that the apparent success of the Beam Wireless in Canada and Australia indicated the advisability of forward step fr New Zealand in the near future.—Reuter's Special.

RECORD TRAFFIC IN PANAMA CANAL

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—The annual Report of the Secretary of War shows that the traffic in the Panama Canal last year was the heaviest in history. Receipts exceeded expenditure by over 16 million dollars. The Secretary urges the construction of an 11 million dollar dam to store more water for the canal and thus quadruple the present traffic.—Reuter's Special.

Trams spurted to Rs. 155/10 and Telephones were done up to Rs. 50-1/2 closing easier at Rss 49.

Ahmedabad Electrics are in request at Rs. 94-1/2.

Rubber.—London stocks are wired as 67318 tons a decrease of 2531 tons on the week. There has been more doing in shares and quotations are firmer a'round.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN INDIA

THE POSITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES

Mr. Balvantrai Mehta writes:—

The constitution of British India is on the envil. Both the Government and the various political parties are busy formulating their demands. The constitution making is in the air. The consideration of this problem is sure to give rise to the examination of the relations of and the people of British India. The place of Indian States in the constitution of India shall have to be properly determined.

The Chamber of Princes has formulated its own demands from the point of view of the Indian Princes. The Viceroy has thought fit to consult the leading Prices a few months back by inviting them into a conference with him. The Princes have, besides, fortified their case by sending a deputation on their behalf to England, which has secured the best legal advice in favour of their interpretations respecting their place in the Indian constitution. Efforts are now being made to include the examination of this problem in the terms of reference to the Statutory Royal Commission recently appointed. The Chairman of the Commission is Sir John Simon, the distinguished lawyer who was reported to have tendered the best legal advice to the Princes' deputation.

PEOPLE NOT CONSULTED.

H. E. the Viceroy is at present touring in the Indian States, and making himself acquainted with the feelings and demands of the Ruling Princes. He also convened a conference of the Political Officers recently in Simla when possibly this all-important question has been thrashed out from the point of view of the political department. It is reported that the Government of India has appointed a special officer in the Political Department to collect materials for the purpose of assisting in the contemplated enquiry in this complex problem. The only people that have kept themselves back in all these developments and whom neither the Viceroy nor his Political officers have thought fit to consult are the people who are most vitally concerned in the solution of this problem, viz., the people of the Indian India.

The Princes, who are trying to better their position in the impending constitutional changes and who are throwing their whole weight and extensive influence in getting themselves more firmly entrenched in their present position of absolute personal rule, have not seen their way to consult the people residing in vast territories under their away, numbering not less that seven crores.

WANTED ORGANISATION.

What will the people of Indian States do under these circumstances? Are they all content with the lot in which they are placed? Is it of no moment to them if they are kept in ignorance of the changes that may overtake them any day? Are they going to observe their vow of silence till their fate is sealed and position ignored?

The people belonging to the Indian States are in no way different from their compeers in British India. They own allegiance to the same culture and civilisation. Their social and religious relations with the people of British India continue unbroken. Their problems are almost the same save that they are allotted no definite place in the constitution of their States, and they are unable to claim, far less to enforce, the enjoyment of even the elementary civic rights. This is a greater reason why the leaders of thought in the Indian States should bestir themselves and organise a plaform from which the people from all the States can stand forth to formulate and voice their demands and ask emphatically for a repectable portion in the Indian Polity of tomorrow.

I therefore, apped to the people Indian States to muster strong, at the All-India States Peoples' Conference which is going to be held in this great city on the 17th and 18th of December and register their united and unequivocal protest against the manner in which they are being treated in this all-important question and place before the Congress and the country their well-considered scheme.

A NEW SHIPPING COMPANY

HARBOUR STEAMERS LIMITED

The Harbours Steamers Limited, which was registered only a few days ago and whose establishment was announced in "The Chronicle" the other day, will commence running steamers for the Coast traffic very soon. Looking to the general trade depression and overcautious public, the success of the venture—especially a shipping concern, is unique. It is mainly due to the concern being in very capable hands. Sheth Motilal Kanji, who is an eminent and successful businessman of a very long standing and who is intimately connected with several big concerns, is one of the principal promoters of the Company.

Another significant factor is the discretion exercised by the management and promoters in their selection of its Board. Amongst the members of the Board are two well-known and prominent members of the Bombay Stock Exchange—Seth Mulraj Karsondas and Seth Tribhuvandas Pragji.

We understand that the Company has already started with a small steamer and rapid arrangements are being made to increase the tonnage shortly. This Company is principally to ply for passengers for Kolaba District ports and for ports between Bombay and Mangalore, Bombay and Goa, Bombay and Cutch Mandvi and Karachi. This new concern has already started its work very smoothly and without any fuss and noise and we wish the enterprise every success.

OUR BASSEIN LETTER

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BASSEIN, Dec. 3.

Bassein gave once more a convincing proof of its political awakening on Tuesday last, when the polling of votes for the Taluka Local Board and the Thana District Local Board took place.

For the 15 seats on the Taluka Board there were no less than 32 candidates. But as the day for election approached nearer many of the candidates who were rather doubtful of their success withdrew their names. As a result of this 7 members secured their seats unopposed and as there was not to be a fight for one more reserved seat of the Muslims only 7 candidates were to be elected. Even for these 7 seats there were 11 candidates and this was enough to make the contest interesting. Of all the polling booths the one at Bassein itself was the place where votes were registered in the largest number.

DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS.

But the polling for the Thana District Board was even more lively than that for the Taluka Board. It is estimated that as many as 75 per cent. of the voters exercised their right, and at one of the polling booths, viz., Virar, the number of voters who registered their votes was full 85 per cent.

SUCCESS OF THE NATIONALISTS.

It is gratifying to note that out of the 7 candidates contesting for the 3 seats on the District Board all the 3 who succeeded were Nationalists. Mr. G. D. Vartak of Virar topped the list. Mr. P. J. Galwanker of Arnala and Mr. T. B. Gawanker of Bassein stood second and third respectively. All of them have worked on the District Board for the last three years and their present success is a proof that they retain the voters' confidence. Their success is of more importance this time because unfortunately during the last two or three years the differences among Brahmins and Non-Brahmins have gathered strength and this time the Non-Brahmin Party led in the district by Mr. Shanker Rao Zunzar Rao, M.L.C., tried its best to defeat these candidates. It is interesting to note that Mr. Vartak, though a Non-Brahmin, was opposed by the party because of his being the head of the Nationalists in this Taluka. These tactics did not succeed at least in the Bassein Taluka and Bassein gave a clear proof that it is still strongly in favour of Nationalists no matter to what caste they belong.

The Thana District Board is comprised of 27 elected and 9 nominated members. Last time there were as many as 17 Nationalist members, all of them naturally coming from the elected group. But the clear majority of the elected members did not prove of any use and the District Board elected Khan Bahadur Diwecha, one of the nominated members as its president.

ALL-INDIA JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

OPINIONS INVITED

Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Iyar, M.A., Secretary, All-India Journalists' Conference, Madras, writes:—

The Drafting Sub-Committee of the All-India Journalists' Conference, Madras, will meet shortly to discuss the resolutions that should be paced before the Conference. The Committee desires that in drafting the resolutions it should have the advantage of learning the views of the journalist organisations and individual journalists in the country who may have any suggestions to make. Such organisations as have not received a request to send in their views will please take this as the request and forward their opinione on the matter as early as possible to the Secretary All India Journalists' Association, 4/5 Harris, Road, Mount Road, Madras.

MR. KULKARNI'S LECTURE.

A recture was delivered on Sunday last in he Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, under the presideney of Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, the Chairman of the Association, by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni on "How to develop the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank and Prevent its members to be spendthrifts". He explained the real state of affairs of the "Shamrao Vithal Bank" from December 1907, since the management changed the Policy of granting loans and allowing Cash Credits, to any amount, from 1914, the borrowing members took undue advantage of this system, with the result, that in most cases, the borrowed amount was realised. Mr. Kulkarni, then suggested ways and means for preventing the members from reckless borrowing, by introducing compalsary "Cumulative Monthly Deposits" ranging from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 5/- and up to ten rupees, for those to Rs. 5/- and to limit the granting of loans up to three times, five times or seven times of the investment in shares, plus the accumulated limit of the members' Deposits, whereby, the position of the borrowers as well as of the sureties, would be much safe and progressive.

Paris.—French Lawn Tennis Federation, with two dissentients, has rejected the request for re-qualification as amateurs of the players who become Professionals. The applicant was Paul Feret. It has been stated that if he had been successful Lenglen might have applied.—Reuter's Special.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

TECHNICAL READJUSTMENT. SHORT COVERING. ABSENCE OF TRADE SUPPORT—FUTURES 30 TO 24 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Dec. 2.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 9 points but reacted 7 points on long liquidation. At this yevel there was steady short covering which continued upto the close and prices registered a rise of 28 points from the lowest point touched during the early of the day. The net change was a rise of 30 to 24 points. Middling spot Cotton improved 25 points to 19.9Cc.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a ris eof 20 points. Spot Cotton prices hardened by 30 points to 19.56c.

Miss Giles estimates crop of 12,785,000 Bales, while Watkins Bureau estimates 12,700,000 Bales. Both these guesses are not far from a popular figure of 128 lacs. The present steadiness in values is purely a technical readjustment of oversold market. Nervous bears covered prior to the Bureau Report and with the absence of sellers prices have hardened with a good undertone. We fail to understand how the prices will rule steady in the face of absence of trade demand. To us, it appears that at the advance, there will be increase in the Southern Offerings. Under the circumstances, we prefer to sell short at present level with a view to carry over the Bureau report.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 2nd Dec.

"January highest 19.53 (2-37 p.m) lowest 19.25 (10.42 a.m.)."

"Market advanced on short covering and scarcity of contracts."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under:—

"Advance due to oversold condition, May do better temporarily."

From New York:—"Weather favourable. Crop practically picked. Pressure light but new buying checked by unfavourable trade advices. Undertone steady."

Reuter:—"Market firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by bullish crop estimates and covering shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 3.
January	19.50 —.02
March	19.68 —.04
May	19.81 —.07
July	19.80 —.05
October	19.32 —.10
Middling Spot	19.95 —.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 3.
January	19.64 —.01
March	19.82 —.03
Middling Spot	19.56 unchanged

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 3.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent.	16,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £18 2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted (New crop) Dec.-Jan. £19-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £17-0-0.
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid Dec.-Jan. £15-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Nominal Dec.-Jan. £17-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.:—
Delivery Sellers Jan.-Apl. 28|10 1|2.
Delivery Sellers May-August 29|6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers January 50|-.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers January 49|6.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment Sellers December 53|6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
Shipment Buyers December 51|3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Seller 1|7-5|8.

LIVERPOOL.

STEADY MARKET. SMALL BUSINESS. FUTURES 6 TO 8 POINTS HIGHER. SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 5 points. The market ruled steady throughout the day and prices closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot improved 3 points to 10.90d per lb. and estimated sales were 7,000 Bales.

The Empire Cotton futures market closed at a gain of 9 to 11 points while the Egyptian futures declared 2 to 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from Liverpool dated 2nd Dec.

1. Our travelling man wire:—Estimate Ginned Texas upto date about 3,925,000 and Oklahoma about 900,000 Bales or about 93 per cent. and 90 per cent. respectively.
2. Miss Giles estimate crop 12,785,00 bales, Ginned 88 per cent.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 2nd inst.

Watkins Bureau estimates crop. 12,700,000 bales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Market is firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by bullish crop estimates and covering by shorts.

The following private crop estimates are to hand:—

Clement Curtis and Co. 12,830,000 bales against previous 12,660,000 bales.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Spinners buying continues."

Reynolds and Gibson:—"Steady undertone. Rather improved reports from Manchester. Don't expect any material change at the moment."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 3. Opening.	Closing.
December	..	10.52 plus .08
January	10.55	10.53 plus .07
February	..	10.51 plus .08
March	10.54	10.53 plus .08
April	..	10.51 plus .08
May	10.53	10.53 plus .08
June	..	10.50 plus .08
July	10.49	10.48 plus .08
August	..	10.39 plus .08
September	..	10.31 plus .08
October	10.22	10.22 plus .08
November	..	10.17 plus .08
December	..	10.16 plus .08
Middling Spot	..	11.01 plus .11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 3. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Liverpool, Dec. 2. Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	4,000
Total Cotton Forward to Consumers	59,000
Total Cotton, Imports	51,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	964,000
Actual Week's Sales	36,520

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Scinde, Good	7.95 plus .10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.15 plus .10
Scinde, Fine	8.35 plus .10
Bengal, Good	7.95 plus .10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.15 plus .10
Bengal, Fine	8.35 plus .10
Oomra, Good	8.60 plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.85 plus .10
Oomra Fine	9.10 plus .10
Broach, Good	9.20 plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	9.50 plus .10
Broach, Fine	9.80 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
December	17.29 plus .07
January	17.42 plus .05
February	17.42 plus .05
March	17.65 plus .04
April	17.65 plus .04
May	17.73 plus .04
June	17.73 plus .04
July	17.75 plus .04
August	17.75 plus .04
September	17.75 plus .04
October	17.84 plus .04
November	17.69 plus .04
December	17.69 plus .04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	17.95 plus .10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-15|32 p. c.
Fine Trade, Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade, Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

BOMBAY

NARROW MARKET—SMALL BUSINESS—QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Following a further rise of 29 points in New York futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 383|8 and improved to Rs. 384|8 on scattered buying. At this level the market fluctuated within a narrow limit with small business and prices were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M.	383|8	384|8	383|8	383|12
Oomra D.|J.	347	348|8	347	348
Oomra Mar.	350|8	351	350|8	351
Bengal D.|J.	312	312	311|8	312
Bengal Mar.	317	317	316	316

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their to-day's report state as under:—

In the ready market there is no sigh of any activity and only immediate requirements are being secured. To show that there is not likely to be any improvement in this respect, we quote a cable received yesterday from our Japanese friends:—"Indian Cotton neglected, Chinese being very much cheaper."

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 8 points higher. The local forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	384|8	384|13	384|4	384|8
Oomra D.|J.	348	348|8	348	348
Oomra March	351|8.	352	351|8	352
Bengal D.|J.	312	312|8	312	312|8.
Bengal Mar.	316	316|8	316	316|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 3.
Dec.	238.50 plus 0.60
Mar.	246.20 —0.50
June	249.50 —0.50

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BRUEL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	20,020	28,982	20,960
Central India	201	11,856	8,681
Barsi and Nagar	2,396	21,171	6,432
Hydrerabad-Gaorani	678	5,646	473
Berar	5,365	91,345	31,235
Central Provinces	2,481	27,799	2,644
Total Oomras	13,141	1,86,799	70,475
Dholera	410	15,471	3,506
N.-W. Provinces	686	44,909	17,713
Rajputana	135	7,253	5,841
Sind-Punjab	414	19,039	6,956
Broach	..	2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar	..	2,393	6,337
Westerns-Northerns	..	2,832	7,010
Cocanada	..	..	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,207	4,436
Persian	2	2,751	2,175
American	..	18,590	30,113
Egyptian and African	..	6,438	17,132
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	4	5
Total	14,788	3,15,253	1,72,228

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 1st Dec. Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,177	93,580	52,901
Japan & China	..	76,034	59,919
Coast Ports	385	4,748	3,014
Up-country by Rail	..	23,931	27,732
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	11,628	7,100
Total	1,562	2,09,921	1,50,666

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 3. Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	335	..	..
Bengal Fine M.G.	325	pl. 7	pl 7
Bengal F.G.M.G.	315	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	325	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	315	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	370	..	..
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370	pl. 20	pl. 18|9
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	365|65	..	..
Arvi Fine M.G.	363|65	pl. 11|2	pl. 10
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350|55	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	348|50	—1	—2
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	348|50	..	..
Khandesh Fine M.G.	343|45	—4|5	—7
Mathia Fine M.G.	343|45	—6	—6
Nanded|Purna Best Quality	372|75	..	..
Purna Average Quality	355	..	..
Parbhani|Sailu Average Quality	360	..	..
Indore|Ujjain	360	..	..
Burwah|Sanavad	355|58	..	..
		March	
Broach Fine M.G.	..	pl. 14|5	
Broach F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Western Good M.G.	375	..	..
Westerns H.G.	..	..	..
Cambodia Fine M.G.	430	..	..
Miraj|Sangli F.G M.G.	410	..	..
Compta F.G. M.G.	410	..	..
Dholera F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
adi|Viramgram F.G.M.G.	..	..	..

READY COTTON SALES.

		Bombay, Dec. 3.	
100	H. Rambhagat	Amraoti	350
100	Mithabhai	Karanja	350
100	Mooljee Jetha & Co.	Pulgaon	368
100	S. J. Devid	Bhopal	360
100	Narsi Nagshi	Faizpur	341
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Veraval	329
100	Forbes & Co.	Wardha	373
100	Sassoon Mill	Mavadar	357
100	Japan T. & Co.	Aurangabad	338

Saturday Room Rate was closed.

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

	Bombay, Dec. 3.
Ready	21 6 0
Margashirsha	21 5 6
Posha	21 5 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold bars, touch 96-97-98-99	21 6 0
National City	21 8 6

SILVER.

	Bombay, Dec. 3.
London Ready	26 13 0
Forward	26 8 0
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7-1|4
Closing	2 7-1|4
New York Cent	58
Silver Ready	60 9 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Margashirsha	60-4-0	60-8-0	60-4-0	60-8-0
Posh	60-2-0	60-5-0	60-2-0	60-5-0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 49|5. lowest Rs. 49|4; closing Rs. 49|9.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4|6; closing Rs. 4|6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55|14; closing Rs. 55|12

Our Exchange will remain closed on 5-12-27 being Hindu Holiday.

LONDON METALS

	London, Dec. 2. £
Copper English Best Selected	64-5|8
Copper Braziers	75
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21-3|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1|8
Tin English Ingots	266-3|4
Quicksilver per bottle of 75 lb.	23

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 3.

Silver—Market is very quiet.
Spot 26-13|16
Forward 26-1|2

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|6-3-32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Tone of Exchange: Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 1|2
Bank's buying 60 D|st D D 122
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling P D 137 1|4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174 3|4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11-1|2
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26--13
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26-8
Tone of Silver: Quiet and steady. India and China sold. We think market has reached about bottom. Depends upon India and China.
American Cross Rate 4-88-1|8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Three months 4-11/32 per cent.
Six months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4-1|4 to 4-1|2 per cent.
One Month 4 1|4 per cent
Three months 4 1|2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GAMBLE IN TATA IRON SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady but declined on absence of support and scattered liquidation. A fair volume of business was done to-day and the tone was quiet.

TATA IRON SHARES.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares were excited to-day. The Bulls as usual supported the market with large buying orders and nervous shorts covered freely with a further rise in the values. Towards the close there was some selling which checked the rise and prices ruled slightly easy. The prospective situation of this concern does not show any justification for the inflated rise which is attained in these Shares. It is without doubt a blind and unreasoned gamble in speculation engineered by bull operators. The shorts having been caught unawares, prices have leapt rapidly. The Second Preference on which the dividend is guaranteed and is unquestionably secured has improved only slightly while the Ordinary and the Deferred have taken an unimagined hope which cannot bear the scrutiny either of reason or of common sense. We once more warn our readers and would-be purchasers to beware lest they might soon come to grief as the tendency of the share rise is decidedly deceptive. At this eleventh hour let those who have not yet lost their reason pause and think. Go forward and there is the yawning pit. It will then be too late for them to repent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmas were firm. Bombay Trams ruled firm with some rise. Cements shares closed firm. Andras ruled very steady. Alcocks recorded a further rise. Tata Hydros and Powers closed unchanged.

SECURITIES:

Government Securities ruled easy on selling by prominent dealers and Banks.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 86.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p.c. 96|2 96|4.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27|12.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83|8.
Imperial (100) 1430.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 356-4
Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Buudi Portland Cement (10) 40 43|4.
Central India Mining (10) 26-8.
India Cement 350 (O) 275.
Kaini Cement (10) (O) 245.
Katau Cement (40) (D) 750.
Punjab Cement (O) 12|12.
Punjab Cement (D) 14|12.
Shivrajpur (10) 52.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c 718|12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c 862|8.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030.
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 161|4. xd.
Bombay Tramway (50) p.c. 70|4.
Surat Electric P. 162 (56) 6-1|2 p.c. 95.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1125.
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 920.
Tata Power (O) (1,000) 607|8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 232|8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Moffussil (400) Rs. 617-8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 476|4.
Apollo (50) 7
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 330.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 986|4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 11|8 540.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 500
Century (100) 487|8.
Crescent (100) 211|4.
Coiaba Mills 153|12.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 1|4
Edward Sassoon (100) 125.
Fazulbhoy 367|8
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 37|8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 21.
Gokak Mills 140.
Indupic Maimau (100) 385.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 275
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52|8.
Kohinoor (500) nil 286|4.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000
Madhavji Dhamsey (100) 123|12.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 147-8
Meyer Sassoon (100) 86|4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 330.
Pabaney Mills 200 313|12.
Pearls Mills 200, 627|8.
173 Simplex 73, 206|4.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 542|8.
Phoenix (100) 441|4.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 3.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 75.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|32. Rs. 94|6
4 per cent Loan due 1934|37 Rs. 93|15.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|
5 per cent War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 100|4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102|8
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 106|5.
5.1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1939 Rs. 104|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 85|8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 85.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 102|8
Forward rates. 16th Dec. Sett.
3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75. 1949|55 Rs. 106|5.
Tone of Market.—Easy

Simplex (100) 206|4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1|2 88.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Barocha Mills (100) 22|8.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 41|8.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3325.
Vishnu Cotton Pd. (500) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 416|4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 838|12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 pd.) XD 307|8.
Bombay Steam (Q) (250) 257|8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 42|8.
British Burma Petroleum 5|6.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9|4.
Empire of India Life (500)10 1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 214.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200|10 (Pd.) P. G. 2225.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 660
Scindia Steam (15) 19|4.
Tata 1st Preference 139
Tata Constructions (30) 63.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 94|12.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 92.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 331|4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 2nd instant:—

Wheat	2,484	cwts.
Linseed	2,269	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	56	„
Gingellyseeds	3,798	„
Poppyseed	6	„
Groundnuts	21,694	„
Castorseed	2,322	„
Rice	5,363	„
Myrabollams	2,918	„
Cottonseed	33,850	„
Mowraseed	289	„
Gram	420	„
Joowar	807	„
Barley	200	„
Bajree	1,990	„
Coal	192	tons

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket—Europeans v. Muslims, 10-30 a.m.

THE MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The "Gita-Jayanti" will be celebrated to-day (Monday), the 5th of December 1927, at 4 p.m. in the Maharashtra High School, (Lower Parel, Bombay) under the presidency of Sheth Tribhuvandas Pragji.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The Maharashtra Natak Mandali will stage their popular play 'Kichak-wadh' on Wednesday, the 7th instant at 9 p.m. in the Elphinstone Theatre in aid of the Mutual Helping Society, Bombay. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside on the occasion.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 7th December 1927, at 6·p.m. (S.T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and who have been classified in Group "B", are requested to attend at the Additional Sessions Court on the 1st floor this (Monday) morning, the 5th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

NARHARI SHASTRI'S GEETA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Shastri Shree Narhari Vishnu Godshe of Bombay Bhagwat Geeta Pathshala Fame will give Geeta Pravachan to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Sheth Gokuldas Nensey's Bungalow near Matunga, G.I.P. Railway station. All are cordially invited to attend the function. Separate arrangement is made for ladies.

PLACE OF IRAN IN ASIATIC CULTURE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1927, Dr. Irach J. J. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D of the Calcutta University will deliver the first lecture of a series of public lectures on "Some Aspects of the History of Zoroastrianism" this evening (Monday), 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, as under:—

"The Place of Iran in Asiatic Culture."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, a public meeting of the Municipal Workers will be held to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Improvement Trust Chawls of Foras Road, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. Messrs. Spratt, Nimbkar, Dange, and Mirajkar will be amongst the speakers. Some prominent Corporators, viz., Messrs. Horniman, Nariman and Mehta are requested to attend.

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of Music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday), the 5th December, 1927, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

PROGRAMME.

(1) March. "Vimy Ridge" Bidgood, (2) Overture. "Crown Diamonds" Auber, (3) Melodies from the Operretta "Frau Luna" Lincke, (4) Selection. "Haddon Hall" Sullivan, (5) Three Dances from "Nel Gwyn" German, (6) Selection. "Mercenary Mary" arr. Godfrey, (7) Valsette. "Wood Nymphs" Eric Coates, (8) Patrol. "The Wee Maggreegor" Amers, (9) Fox-Trot "When the Love Bird leaves the nest" Wade.

"GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR."

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

On the 1st of December, 1927, the Depressed Class people residing near Kolwad on the G. I. P. Railway Harbour Line met to consider the ways and means of improving their economic condition. Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, S. N. Shivtarkar and D. R. Sanap of the Social Service League, Bombay explained them how by means of thrift and joint action they can make their small earnings go a longer way. About 4 hundred workers attended the meeting and unanimously agreed to start a Co-operative Society for the betterment of their economic condition. Thirty-two members joined the Society on the spot by paying an entrance fee of Re. 1 each.

TALLEST REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDING

What is claimed to be the tallest reinforced concrete building in the world has just been completed in the city of Montevideo in the south of Uruguay, South America, and 331 feet above street level. This building, the Palacio-Salvo, is a hotel located on an important thoroughfare, and exceeds in hght by 85 feet the Medical Arts Buildit, Dallas, Texas, which was up to now aimed to be the tallest concrete structure.

The hote contains 20,000 feet of floor space and is 450 rooms.

MILL MANAGER MURDER CASE

SUDDEN INSPIRATION OF A WITNESS

DECIDES TO INFORM POLICE LONG AFTER INCIDENT

The adjourned hearing of the Mill murder case in which M. S. Nagarwalla, a weaving master of the Sir Shapurji Brocha Mills, and seven other persons are charged in connection with the murder of Mr. Chaywalla, the Parsi Manager of the same mill, came up before Mr. N. T. Junglewalla at the Dadar Police Court on Saturday.

The prosecution case in brief is that the deceased and Nagarwalla were on friendly terms, but some time prior to the fatal incident, the relations between them were very much strained. Differences first arose, it is said, over the employment of one Sakharam who is an accused in this case. Many other incidents followed later which led to hatred between the two.

A serious development occurred about this time when the women workers of the mill, grew rebellions over the rumoured dismissal of Nagarwalla and two others, Parvatibai and Anandrao, who were working in the mill. Some of them, it is alleged, went to the office of the Manager, abused him and threw pieces of cotton at him.

On the 6th of August, workers came to know that Parvatibai and Anandrao were dismissed. There was considerable commotion amongst them which ultimately resulted in a riot. The workers armed with stones and bamboo sticks went to the Manager's office. The Manager came out and was struck on the head with stones. He fell down where he stood. The Jamadar at the door of the office fearing danger ran away. The situation, thus went out of control, and a further volly of stones caused the death of the Manager.

Dhaku Vithoo, one of the witnesses examined on Saturday said that on the day of the offence he was in the mill. He saw Gharu Master, one of the accused standing outside near the Connaught Mills. A big crowd of workers, nearly 250 of them, was going to the Manager's room, and the accused was making signs to them and shouting: "Go on; finish the job."

Witness, further questioned, said that the workmen were armed with stones and bamboo sticks. When they rushed towards the Manager's room, he saw three men coming out. They must have been office employees.

When the attack was over, the workmen returned to their respective departments and resumed work. And ten or fifteen minutes after that the Mill closed for the day. By the time they came out to go home, the police had arrived and were making inquiries into the matter.

On the next day, said the witness, Gharu Master came to his department and asked him to pay Rs. 3 towards the fund they were raising for the defence of those who might be involved in the crime of the previous evening. Gharu Master also told him that he had received contributions from each person in the department, and that he should also give his share. This the witness refused to do saying that he had taken no part in the assault. After this, whenever the accused passed him, he used to look hard at him.

Witness left his job in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill on the 22nd of September and joined another mill on the 1st of October. Six days after joining his new service it came into his head to go and inform the police what he knew in connection with the assault on the Mill Manager. Accordingly, he went to the D'Lisle Road Police Station and made a statement to the officer in charge.

Asked by the Magistrate why he did not think of making a statement for over a month, witness could not give any intelligible reply. All that he could say was that it suddenly struck him on that particular day in October to go and inform the police. He could find no reason for that sudden inspiration.

Further hearing of the case adjourned to 5th instant when more witness will be examined.

PATHE CINEMA

The exciting story which is being told in photoplay form on the screen at the Royal Opera House this week was first told in novel form by George Gibbs, one of the most successful of modern American authors.

The novel achieved tremendous popularity almost over night and has run into a number of editions. That the story is still in great demand by the reading public is evidenced by the fact that Grosset and Dunlap have just reprinted it to accompany the photoplay, using as illustrations scenes from the picture as produced by Mr. Kane.

"The Great Deception"—or "The Yellow Dove"—is founded upon a characteristic incident of the World War. The principal character is a young Englishman who finds it possible to secure appointment as a member of the German Secret Service in order to turn over to the British Government invaluable war information. The "yellow dove" is the high-powered airplane he flies between London and German army headquarters in the intelligence service he is rendering.

RECEPTION TO H. M. AMANULLAH KHAN.

MONSTER MEETING OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS

"EID LASTING FOR FOUR DAYS" SAYS M, SHAUKAT ALI.

A monster meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Saturday night in Northbrooke Gardens to consider ways and means to give a right Royal reception to His Majesty the King Amanullah Khan during his brief sojourn in Bombay en route to Europe. The meeting was thoroughly representative of all grades of society and of all shades of public opinion. Over 10,000 Muslims attended, prominent among whom were Dr. Khakhaty, Shaikh Ali Backza, Messrs. Fazil Muraj, Nur Mahomed Chinoy, Hadi C. Tyabji, Ali Mahomed Jalalludin, Haji Ismail, Haji Ahmed, Haji Umar Poonawala, Hakim Samir, Rashid Rahim, Syed Sultan Ali, Dalvi, Kazi, Mahomed Ali Maniar, Haji Kamar Ahmed, Nazir Ahmedd, Nur Mahomed Ahmed, Sikatul Islam Mujtahid, Mr. Sherrif Dewji Canjee and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Sheriff Dewji who was proposed to the chair, congratulated the people of Bombay on their singular good fortune in having the august visitor practically to themselves. He felt sure that Bombay Muslims and other citizens would offer a hearty reception to His Majesty. He then called upon Maulana Shaukat Ali to move the following resolution:—

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay expresses its fullest confidence in the Reception Committee that was established on the 13th November in the Anjuman Islam Hall, to arrange and offer a welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and also on its Executive Committee which was elected on the 20th November and all the actions and proceedings which the said Committee has performed in this connection. The meeting expects, taking fully into consideration the desire of the Muslims of Bombay, the Committee will arrange to give a public address to His Majesty and give such a reception as would befit the high position of the august guest, so that the Muslims of Bombay may have an opportunity of demonstrating their feelings of respect and affection and that the meeting declares that this Reception Committee alone is the sole representative of the Muslim public of Bombay.

OFFICE-BEARERS ANNOUNCED.

Before M. Shaukat Ali spoke on the resolution, Mr. Fazil Muraj, one of the Secretaries, read the names of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee and the names of the Executive Committee and the bigger Reception Committee which had Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as President, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (Bart.), Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. Jinnah, Sherrif Dewji Canjee, Sirdar Suleman Cassam Mitha as Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Abu Baker Beg Mahomed and Ibrahim G. Currimbhoy as Treasurers, M. Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Fazul Muraj, Mr. Noor Mahomed Chinoy, Mahomed Ali Allah Bakhsh, Abdul Khader Khatkhatey, Haji Ismail, Haji Ahmed, M. C. Chagla as Secretaries. He also informed the audience as to what the Reception Committee proposed to do and what they had done so far.

HONOUR THE AFGHAN KING.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, in proposing the resolution, told them that this Reception Committee had in it Muslims of every grade of society and every shade of opinion. From an outlaw like him to some of the biggest Muslims in Bombay were there, and they are all united to welcome the wise and good Muslim King of "our neighbourly kingdom of Afghanistan." The Reception Committee did not believe in hole and corner business, and they propose to give the address on behalf of the Muslims of Bombay in a public reception where a very large number of Muslims will be present to demonstrate how very highly they think of their distinguished and august guest. He informed them that the Reception Committee had written to responsible officials to arrange such a route for His Majesty's procession as would include in it Muslim quarters, where all women and children may be able to see and welcome His Majesty. Every one is expected to show their enthusiasm, and though they are poor and have no great means to offer a right royal reception, they should show the innermost feelings and thus give a reception that will find a place in His Majesty's heart. They must show that they could organise this huge reception with the least inconvanience and greatest efficiency. For Muslims, this must be an "Eid" lasting for four days.

ROUTE FOR PROCESSION.

Messrs. Muraj, Haji Ismail, Haji Ahmed, Nazir Hussein, Munshi Waliullah, Hakim Samar, Maulvi Abdul Rabdulraofkhan supported the resolution which was unanimously carried. The audience promised that they would receive His Majesty with an enthusiasm which will not be easily forgotten.

Haji Nurmahomed Ahmed proposed and Mr. Hadi C. Tyabi seconded the second resolution which runs thus:—

"This meeting calls upon the Reception Committee to do its utmost to see that His Majesty's procession passes through the Muslim quarters so that a large number of people can see him."

PROMINENT LEADERS EXPECTED.

The meeting was very enthusiastic and every five minutes there were shouts of "Allaho Akbar." It terminated at about 11-30 p.m., every one promising fullest support and co-operation.

It is understood that the huge Dongri Maidan will be utilised for the huge demonstration. The Central Khilafat Committee and the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema will also present addresses to His Majesty. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shafi Daudi, Maulana Kifayat Ullah and a large number of Muslim leaders are expected to reach Bombay by the 13th to welcome His Majesty. After the departure of His Majesty, they will leave for Madras to attend the Congress.

KAPURTHALA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

RESPLENDENT SCENES.

KAPURTHALA, Dec. 3.

In the splendid banquetting hall of the magnificent palace at Kapurthala, no less than twelve Ruling Princes were present to take part in the banquet in honour of the Maharaja's Golden Jubilee. Scores of Indian nobles and sirdars from various States were also among the 135 guests. The scenes in the hall were brilliant in the extreme as the Chiefs wore the richest costumes of all hues and were blazing with orders and historic precious stones the value of which will run into millions of sterling. The Chiefs included the Maharajas of Kashmir, Bikaner, Nawanagar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Patiala and Palanpur. The Maharaja of Kapurthala speaking after the banquet, said that the unique occasion had been invested with added lustre and significance by the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor of Punjab and their consorts. He extended to the Princes his warmest welcome and thanked them for attending the celebrations and for drawing closer the bonds of mutual attachment.

The Maharaja of Kashmir proposing the toast of the host, referred to his magnetic personality, simplicity, charming manner, generous hospitality and knowledge of men.

The Maharaja of Alwar alluded to the extensive travels of the host and called him the Ambassador of the Indian Empire whereby he had served the interests of the Empire. (Loud applause).—A. P.

OLDEN JUBILEE CEREMONIES TERMINATE

GRAND DURBAR IN KAPURTHALA.

KAPURTHALA, Dec. 4.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala, in purple and gold, with a diamond crown, accompanied by his sons, rode in a grand elephant procession this afternoon to the old Fort, in the courtyard of which a durbar was held. The Maharaja received addresses from officials and the tenantry, and replying, expressed pleasure that during 50 years no popular discontent or communal strife had occurred in the State. Many Ruling Princes witnessed the Durbar, which concludes the unique ceremonies extending over a fortnight in connection with the Maharaja's Golden Jubilee.—A. P.

CUP TO TOP SCORER

PRESENT BY MESSRS I. A, HAMID & CO

Messrs. I. A. Hamid and Co., Jewellers, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, will present a Silver Cup to the highest individual scorer in the final match of the Quadrangular Tourney to be played between the Mahomedans and Europeans.

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY

MR. G. S. MOHMED EXAMINED

Mr. G. S. Mohmed of Bombay Match Works situate at Kurla, was examined by the Indian Tariff Board on Saturday. Witness said:

Indian matches are not inferior to foreign made matches, but as foreign goods have been imported in India since a long time, there has been an impression on the minds of Indian consumers that foreign matches are superior.

The foreign brands are current here and hence it will take some time before Indian consumers realise that there is no difference. The same prejudice is against those foreign brands which are not introduced here but not to the extent as against Indian goods.

The specimen wood that we have tried so far been found not satisfactory in respect of colour and finish although there is nothing against the utility. We are confident if proper research is made under the guidance of experts certain specimen as good as imported wood can be found. There are certain specimen in the north of India such as poplar and fir which can be used as substitutes for foreign wood.

We do not get any concession from Government, but we desire that some concessions be given to us in the shape of forest acquisition by royalty at minimum rates.

Foreign matches imported under the present duty cannot compete keenly with Indian matches but still this import cannot cease until consumers get accustomed to Indian matches.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Referring to competition, he said:—

Foreigners in order to keep their labels current in India offer to sell the goods at a loss inasmuch as they have various other markets where there is competition of prohibitive duty and where they make profit to compensate for the loss made here—also to drive away. Japan from the market which they have practically succeeded in doing.

Our box-making machines are German and Swedish but the Swedish Syndicate has controlled both thes efactories. So we have now to buy from other makers. Our peeling and chopping machines are Japanese and German and we find Japanese more adaptable to Indian labour. Our frame-filling and other machines are Japanese, and we find it quite suitable. The machinery was bought year by year quite new and was brought into use as soon as received.

Owing to the imminence of Swedish competition and the uncertain position of the present duty the investors would not easily be induced to put in any capital unless some very high rates of interest is promised and that too on very sound guarantee. We understand the Swedish Match Company which is a very sound concern promised to British public guaranteed return of 8 per cent. before they floated a small portion of the shares in the London market in order to show that the new company which is established in India is a British concern. Therefore it would be necessary to show on a very sound guaranteed fixed return of high interest to the subscribing public before they can be induced to take up shares.

WANTED PROTECTION.

Finally, he said:

We consider that a protection of Rs. 1-8-0 be given to us on foreign goods and a protection of 8 annas on the goods made by the West India Match Manufacturing Company as their policy is to crush the Indian trade and monopolise the market. All we require is transport facility.

We also crave the favour of putting a stoppage to the foreign goods landed in Native States ports and imported into British India or in the alternative the Government may determine the needs of the Native States and allow them to import only the needed quantity as we have strong reasons to believe that foreign matches are allowed to land in Native States and a rebate in duty is allowed to importers as an inducement. These goods are coming into British India and are sold even at a lower rate near Bombay than the goods imported in Bombay. Further, some native states have levied prohibitive duty on goods imported in their territory from British India. This is to discourage the Indian industry and encourage in their object to import foreign goods so that their revenue may be enhanced as they charge a duty on foreign goods. We believe by this system of private rebate in duty and charging of duty on goods from British India the effect of protective duty is lost. If goods from British India are charged such exorbitant duty in Native States the goods from Native States should be charged similar duty when imported into British India.

OLD HINDU FOUND DEAD ON GHATKOPAR PLATFORM.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury on Sunday at an inquest held on the body of an unknown Hindu (60), who was found unconscious on the Ghatkopar platform on Friday morning and died subsequently in the hospital. It is presumed the unfortunate man must have jumped down from a running train and thus received fatal injuries.

POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR TO PRESIDE.

It has now been definitely settled that the Fifth Session of the All-India Conference of Postmen and Lower Grade Staff will be held in Bombay on the 14th, 15th and 16th of January next. The Session will be presided over by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., of Madras.

Arrangements in regard to the Conference are in full swing in Bombay. The meetings will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall in the Fort. The Session is expected to be an important one and a large number of delegates are expected from all parts of India and Burma as the questions to be discussed at the Session are of paramount importance to the whole cause of postal employees.

CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS' FEDERATIONS

The third Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations will be held at Calcutta on the 29th and 30th December, 1927. The Conference is open to teachers of all types and of all the grades of both sexes—University, Secondary and Primary. The Federation is affiliated to the World Federation of Education Associations and the Government of India gave it a grant of Rs. 675 only recently to enable its representative to attend the World Conference.

All teachers of University, of Secondary Schools, of Primary or Vernacular Schools and of Technical Schools are requested to attend the Conference in large numbers to give an educational lead to the whole country.

Those who wish to attend and move or second resolutions or read papers should write for further details to "D. P. Khatry, Secretary, All-India Federation, Post Box 52, Cawnpore."

FIRE IN GOLD MOHUR MILLS

COTTON WASTE GODOWN BURNT

At about 8 p.m. on Sunday night fire took place in the Cotton Waste Godown of the Gold Mohur Mills at Dadar. Mr. Fox, Station Officer of the Byculla Fire Brigade station arrived there with his Engine and staff in time. Engines from Dadar and Gowala Tank stations also had been there. Fire raged with fury for about half an hour, but, at last, it was brought under control and extinguished at about 8-45 p.m. The Godown had been completely burnt and the premises also collapsed. The damage seems to be heavy.

TELUGU COOK'S SUDDEN DEATH

Rajanna Laxmayya, a Telegu cook in the employ of George Argus, a foreman in Alcock Ashdown and Co., died suddenly on Friday. He complained he was not feeling well and began vomitting. He grew worse and subsequently died. His stomach contents have been sent to the Chemical Analyser. An inquest will be held on the 15th instant.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Gujarat Islam Match Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ahmedabad, at 11 a.m., to-day (Monday), in the office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building.—A. P.

TEN MILE RUNNING RACE

This month's athletic event organised by the Y. M. C. A. is a 10-Mile Running Race to be held on Saturday, December 17. The event is open to all comers and should draw quite a number of the athletes of Bombay. The start will be made from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. The course is the same as that for the 10-Mile Walking Race held on November 26, being along Queen's Road, Hughes Road, Warden Road, Pedder Road and back via Hughes Road and Queen's Road finishing at the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts opposite the Cooperage. The entrance fee for Y. M. C. A. members is Re. 1 and for non-members Rs. 1-8-0. Cups will be given for the first three home, and silver medals to the 4th, 5th and 6th men.

Entries which close on Saturday, December 10, may be sent to the Secretary, Y. M. C. A., 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts, three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., at Cavel, Girgaum, and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of November, 1927, in all 1,871 patients were attended to at these centres and the hospital. Out of these were 1,100 women, 469 children and 296 infants. 17 cases were admitted into the hospital, the average attendance being 72. The total number of deliveries done up-to-date during the year beginning from April, 1927, was 109. 26 expectant mothers were under observation.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927.

BOMBAY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT:

Bombay has re-iterated in no uncertain terms its verdict in favour of the boycott of the Statutory Commission. Saturday's meeting which recorded the verdict was as large and representative as any one could wish, Muslims especially having mustered strong for the occasion. Here were assembled Hindus, Muslims and Parsis, Congressmen, Liberals and Independents and also the commercial magnates of the City, like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Lalji Naranji. The Commission was examined from every point of view but was rejected from every point of view and unanimously. Desperate attempts were no doubt made to prevent a unanimous decision, but not one at the meeting had the heart or the courage to record a dissentient vote. The City rose again as one man and confirmed its past pledge to have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form." We shall review here the proceedings of the meeting to emphasise and illustrate the complete unanimity of opinion among the various parties and communities and interests of Bombay. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who presided over the meeting, ripped the Cabinet's scheme open and exposed its utter hollowness. Analysing the nature of the proposed Indian Committee, of which so much was made in Parliament, he pointed out in the words of the Cabinet Ministers themselves that the Committee's functions were at best "consultative", "to prepare their own proposals and go before the Commission and say, these are our suggestions" and that these suggestions were to be "accepted or rejected" only by the Commission. He further pointed out how the Secretary of State had made it abundantly clear that "he would not have two reports, one from the Commission and one from the Committee." "In all these so called concessions", asked Sir Chimanlal, "what is more than what the legislatures could themselves have done? Who could prevent the legislators from submitting their proposals to the Commission and later depute a Committee to appear before the Joint Parliamintary Committee to offer their views on the proposals of the Commission?" He wound up this part of his address with the remark: "Camouflage as you may, the Committee of the Legislature under this scheme have no more status and no more power than submitting their views as any other witness." After refuting all the main arguments advanced by Lord Birkenhead or his colleagues in favour of the Commission, Sir Chimanlal concluded by saying: "Whatever the Conservative and Liberal leaders in Parliament may think, let us tell them with a united voice that India's soul is not dead and that self-respecting India will have nothing to do with this Commission in any shape or form." Deep conviction and patriotic sentiment were concentrated in the appeal and the resounding cheers that greeted it bespoke the united voice of the country.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who moved the main resolution of the meeting, observed that "the main object of the British Cabinet in appointing this Commission is to frame what is known as the central scheme in such a manner that the Britishers will be able to maintain their supreme power in this land." However, he regarded the Commission as a blessing in disguise, as it had united all parties. "So long as there is no Self-Government in this country," he said, "there is no room for parties. Let us not disperse from the meeting except with one single resolution that we have had enough of party making, enough of party dispute, enough of party and communal squabbles and enough of supposed religious differences." Needless to say, this passionate plea for unity was warmly cheered by the whole audience. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, who seconded the resolution, made out an original but a significant point that the Commission was essentially a military Commission, got up more by the War Office than the India Office. This was a little more explicit than Mr. Bhulabhai's remarks on the "central scheme" of Lord Birkenhead, and Sir Manmohandas made one remember all at once the rumours of military reorganisation in India simultaneously with the rumours of the Commisson, the fact that even the unanimous recommendations of the Skeen Committee have been held up by the Cabinet and also the mysterious visit of the Secretary of State for War to this country. Sir Manmohandas pithily described the Indian Committee as only a "make-believe" and said that the best way to deal with the Commission was not to be content with mere boycott resolutions but "to convene a joint conference of all the leaders of different parties to show the united front and to get what we want." Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljı could only with difficulty restrain his indignation at the treatment given to Indians. He said that the British, while pretending to hold India as a Trust had wofully betrayed the Trust and that they had now violated the pledge of Self-determination they had given to India during the war when they wanted Indian men and money. As regards the personnel of the Commission, he rightly observed that a set of foreigners could never understand the true interests of India, and he gave a neat retort to Lord Birkenhead by remarking that if the Cabinet had not trust in Indians, India could not afford to trust the Commission either. He finally warned the British that if they had the right of appointing whomsoever they pleased on the Commission the Indians had the right to trade with whatever countries they pleased. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas retuted Lord Birkenhead's plea that the Indian masses were utterly illiterate and that India could not do without British Army and Navy. He observed that in so far as the statement was true it was in itself the most damaging indictment of British Trusteeship. He pointed out how as far back as in 1885 Dadabhoy Navroji claimed the right of Indians to be included in the Army and that right had not been adequately conceded even now. Mr. K. F. Nariman specially emphasised the need for a united front observing that Government dreaded nothing more than united public opinion. He also did well to point out the danger of even informal parleys with the "unwanted guests." Mr. Laljı Naranji warned Indians against the economic implications of the Commission which, he said, was determined not to relax Britain's economic hold on India. He gently hinted at Indians' need for safe-guarding their own economic interests and the audience did not miss the hint.

Mr. Jinnah, who moved the next resolution giving intimation of the first resolution to the Prime Minister and other parties concerned, had now the satisfaction that the main work of the meeting he had laboured hard to organise had been accomplished. He advised those who entertained some forlorn hope that Sir John Simon was going to give equal powers to the Indian Committee not to entertain any such hope as Sir John Simon was not empowered to do any such thing. He again warned Indians that the Commission was not only a humiliation and insult to India but that it had "a nefarious object behind it, the ooject of patching up the present constitution." Speaking on behalf of Muslims, he said that he could declare without exaggeration that the Muslims were absolutely sound at heart and that they were as enthusiastic about the boycott as any other community. He warned those "who are exploiting the Mussalmans to leave off this old dirty game, and if they try that game they will miserably fail as they have failed in the past." He finally assured the public that if all the parties and communities stuck to their guns, they would "come through the fire as a united and greater people than we have been in the past." It is most gratifying that every speaker emphasised the supreme need for united action "at every stage and in every form" and that this sentiment called forth the heartiest cheers every time it was expressed. This is natural, for on the one hand there is nothing more reassuring to the masses than the confidence that the leaders among themselves and they and the masses are all united and, on the other hand, as Mr. Nariman observed, there is nothing that Government dreads more than unity in the country. The country is sick of internal strife and everyone, like Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, regards the Commission as a providential blessing in disguise. The feeling uppermost in the mind of every Indian to-day is: "Whom Providence has brought together let no man part." We fervently hope and pray that this feeling will continue and find full expression and fruition till our goal is reached.

COERCING KENYA INDIANS.

The hostility with which the Governor of Kenya Colony views the political claims of the large Indian community in East Africa is well evidenced in the speech he made at the Un-official Conference to ascertain the views of the various communities in the territory in regard to the Federation proposals. The Indians in the Colony are perfectly justified in their contention that the Federation idea which will be shortly examined by the select band of experts sent out by Mr. Amery means that a small European community of ten thousand is to be entrusted to rule over three million Natives and forty thousand Indians, Arabs and other Asiatic races. Of these, in educational and property qualifications the Indians and the Arabs can justly claim equality with the Europeans. The Governor desires to assess political power and privilege by "the general level of education, standard of life and the proportion of common contribution to the progress of the whole country." These are safeguards evidently meant to deny the Indian community in Kenya the political representation due to them because of their numerical strength and their commercial importance. It is to be a crime, we presume, for the Indians to have a simpler standard of life than the Europeans, and the handicaps intentionally put upon them by denying them educational opportunities are now to be used against them by discovering that the "general level of education" is not high amongst them. Mr. Phadke did well to emphasize at the Un-official Conference that the proposals put forward by the Convention of European settlers regarding the future Government of Kenya were of an "alarming nature" and struck "at the root of the peaceful and orderly progress of the Indian community." The Governor of Kenya holds out threats to it of grossly unfair treatment and aggravates the insult by advising all communities in Kenya "to stand on merit ultimately without external support." This expression of gubernatorial resentment at the "external support" given to Kenya Indians by the presence in their midst of the delegation of two officers sent out by the Government of India will be received with wild delight by the White settlers. To them Kunwar Maharajsingh's dignified reminder that What the Kenya Indians demand is "equal opportunities with other races, irrespective of caste and creed" is really "crying for the moon." Their whole object, to which Sir Edward Grigg is now evidently a party, is to create not only unequal but humiliating conditions for the Indians.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

The stimulating and statesmanlike speech which Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad delivered on Thursday as Chancellor of the Osmania University, on the occasion of its Convocation ceremony for this year, deserves attention and study throughout the country. The wise words he addressed to the graduates of the Osmania University can profitably be taken to heart by the rising generation in other parts of India. He warned his audience against the "disastrous consequences of religious fanaticism and short-sighted intolerance", which he pointed out, "spread ruin in the peace-loving land of India and are not only threatening but actually destroying the vitality of the Nation." This is a warning which merits careful attention on the part of those who are anxious to serve their country and wish to free it from the shackles of communal and sectarian quarrels. Sir Kishen Pershad pictured accurately the serious national danger from the continuance of these quarrels when he said that "they are disease germs from whose ruinous influence it is the duty of all good and enlightened men to save their country, for when the epidemic is on us we shall be crushed in the great struggle for existence." The purely educational aspects of the Convocation address bear eloquent testimony to the Maharaja's vision of the educational future of Hyderabad State. The Osmania University is breaking new ground both in instructional methods and in research work and if its policy is sustained by adequate financial assistance from the State as well as the aristocracy and merchant-princes in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions it can be assured of a glorious career.

PROBLEM OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

HOW VESTED INTERESTS BLOCK PROGRESS

(By DR. A. KRISHNA MENON).

Few will deny that medical relief under Government auspices in this country is absolutely inadequate both in volume and quality. There are not enough hospitals and doctors employed and the hospitals are very poorly equipped and the doctors are not of a very superior order even as general practitioners. Time was when the members of the Indian Medical Service, almost all of them Europeans, posed to be Jacks of all trades and masters of all to boot. This exaggerated self-consciousness has found its way to the next lower stratum of the Medical Services, namely, the Provincial Medical Services. And such consciousness goes so far that it would appear that the basis of excellence is not qualification or experience, but the mere fact of belonging to the Service. But the country has not accepted them at their own valuation of themselves and, if quite a number of them are having a fairly prosperous time of it, it is because of favoured circumstances concomitant with charge of a hospital or dispensary. Even if all these doctors are AI, this rich country of poor people cannot afford to maintain very many more of their class. It costs a pretty penny and the funds available are quite limited. Even as it is, the most considerable equipment of most Government hospitals and dispensaries is the doctor, good, bad or indifferent. Even the most ordinary drugs, not to speak of instruments and appliances, are lacking.

WANTED MORE SPECIALISTS.

Medicine is an ever-growing science and specialisation has progressed so far that he who pretends to be up-to-date even in all the branches of a major division will be judged to be either a very vain person or a quack. That means that we want more doctors who have specialised in the various branches to be entertained in central hospitals at accessible centres. It is not enough to have them in the chief city of the province, though even here the Services specialists are often, in the beginning of their career as specialists, specialists in name only. Of course, after some period of experimentation and occasionally of tutoring by their assistants they make specialists of a fair degree of efficiency.

We must have a less costly type of doctors and definite plans for evolving specialists: that is to say, our ideal ought to be to employ competent men as honoraries in at least the major hospitals of the bigger cities and freshly qualified medical men should be encouraged to apprentice themselves to these to be subsequently employed as specialists themselves. This is the system obtaining in the rich British Isles and what is resorted to even there is more especially suited to us. But when any one presumes to make any such suggestion the fancied vested interests of the salaried Services are up in arms against him. I say "fancied," because there is no suggestion to demobilise these at all; we shall wait till they super-annuate or die out. Some of them even behave as if they think that they and theirs have a perpetual family interest in the particular branch of the service to which they belong. And the worst enemy to methodical specialisation and staffing the hospitals with honoraries is, at present, not so much the members of the Indian Medical Service as their confreres in the Provincial Medical Services. And, between them, the Indian Medical Srvice and the Provincial Medical Services, they, in virtue of the inspecting and executive posts they hold, are the judges as well as the opposing party in the case of "honoraries v. salaried servants." And the Provincial Medical Services trot out nonsense about Indianisation as if employing a paid Indian alone is Indianisation and the employment of an unpaid Indian is not Indianisation.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

Let me briefly sketch the evolution of a specialist in Great Britain. A student looks out for a resident appointment on his obtaining a qualifying degree or diploma. Often, during his student days, he would have found out that he had a greater aptitude for some particular branch than for others, and the appointment he is after will be one in that line. After serving as House-Surgeon or House-Physician as the case may be, for some time the promising youth will be encouraged by being permitted to seek and helped to secure reappointments—and passing advanced examinations in his particular line, he waits his turn to secure an appointment as what is variously called a registrar or an assistant, when he enjoys greater responsibility and opportunities to do things on his own initiative. The next step is an Assistant-Surgeoncy or Physiciancy and, when he gets it in a first class hospital, he is no longer subject to periods of Micawberian waiting and, in course of time, he develops into a full-fledged Surgeon or Physician and finally retires. If his record has not been very bad, as a consciousness goes so far that it would Consulting Surgeon or Consulting Physician. Note may be made of "Assistant" and "Assistant-Surgeon or Physician" who is more a Surgeon or a Physician than an assistant as the Assistant Surgeons in India usually are when they are assistants to nobody. The resident appointments carry with them board and lodging and some pay quite epough for pocket money. Those who propose to set up practice as General Practitioners, the familiar G. P.'s, serve as residents in as many sides, medical, surgical, obstetric etc., as possible. All non-resident, what are called the visiting, appointments are honorary except when the tenants hold an appointment for which there is an endowment from the Government, a university or some public body; but in the teaching hospitals they get a teaching allowance.

YOUNGER MEN DISCOURAGED.

Not only is it that there is an entire absence of definite policy and method about it in this country, but enterprising youngsters are discouraged in a variety of ways. The authorities have very little sympathy for the freshly qualified doctor who has obtained one of the very few resident appointments and subject them to all sorts of petty annoyances as happened to obtain in Madras some time ago when they had even to pay for electric current supposed to have been consumed by them during their tour of duty. And all sorts of invidious distinctions are shown as between a paid man and an honorary holding similar appointments even in the same institutions so that it would appear that the paid gentleman is the Government's own doing indispensable work and the unpaid one who does identical work is regarded an intruder or as being out for exploitation and self-aggrandisement.

I am sure it is possible to secure the desired end, namely substitution of paid people by unpaid ones wherever possible, in a variety of ways. My own recommendation is to stop all further recruitment for a paid service on lines it obtains now. Pay only when you cannot get an unpaid man to discharge the duties. Even more important are the steps to be taken to evolve competent specialists. These are (1) Sympathetic and respectable treatment to young men holding resident appointments as obtains in the United Kingdom, (2) short term service, 'paid,' as assistant and assistant surgeon or physician as the case may be, (3) promise and fulfilment of promise that they will be given employment as honoraries in a station of their choice where there is scope for the type of work they have specialised in, (4) a definite pronouncement to the effect that the policy in medical relief is to be substitution of paid by unpaid men as quickly as possible and (5) employment, as far as possible, of the same class of people, paid or unpaid, in the same institution.

BOMBAY'S OPPORTUNITY.

In this short article, it is only proposed to provoke thought, and I hope that Bombay which is already running a big teaching hospital with an honorary staff of very brilliant men will give the lead in this matter also. Meanwhile, it is only necessary to tell those, who imagine that the country and medical relief will go to dogs if there is not all the disproportionate administration and inspection that obtain now, that it all reminds one of the story in Aesop's Fables of the horse that told the groom who was very assiduous in the toilet and sparing in fodder that it could do with a little less of the former if only it could have a little more of the latter. We can dispense with all this administration and inspection if we could have better equipment by way of drugs, instruments and appliances, and more efficient types of specialists in particular lines and at ible centres.

Notes of the Day.

Self-Complacent.

According to a Free Press Beam message from London the India Office is in a self-complacent mood. It can afford to intimate to the Simon Commission that it can have a free hand to conciliate Indian opinion to such an extent as it may be necessary. The self-complacency arises from the assurances it has evidently received from the Hidden Hand of the British Bureaucracy in India that all is well with the old, old policy of divide and rule, of brow-beating the jo-hukumies in none too unwilling a submission and of playing upon communal idiosyncracies and selfishness. In the Punjab, we are informed, the India Office can find a Province very much after its heart. Haileyan tactics are expected to have succeeded remarkably well, and the support of the Punjab Council to the countenancing of this deliberate insult to India of an all-White Commission, "has already been privately canvassed and secured." We are sure "canvassing" will go on at Delhi the moment the Central Legislature meets, that committees will be appointed in large numbers to report upon this and that so that the despicable lure of Rs. 50 a day may silence or vanquish opposition to the Simon Show. But we are equally sure the people's voice will ultimately prevail.

Tory Grumblers.

In Tory circles in England whose ultra-Imperialistic views are faithfully echoed by the "Saturday Review" there is, curiously, dissatisfaction with the composition of the Simon Commission and also the "grave fear" about what it may come to report. "First Citizen" writing about the "Comedy of Westminster" in that journal protests that the view should have finally triumphed "that every one of His Majesty's Ministers is the ideal occupant of his present position and that not one of them can be spared even for the important task of settling the future fate of our Indian Empire." The settlement will presumably be jeopardised in the opinion of these High Tories because of a Liberal heading the Commission. So a warning is given to it solemnly in an editorial note. "Our chief fear is", the note says, "that when it comes to report, it may shrink from setting down the whole truth about the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, may feel that . . . a good face had better be put on a sorry business." Nothing would please the Tories more than to take away even the ridiculous semblance of democracy the Government, the "illogical" Dyarchy as Sir Frederick Whyte called it, and declare for unadulterated autocracy in India. An earlier commission of one, that of Miss Mayo, has already given the Tories their lead. Never, never shall they "betray India"!

Nothing Doing.

A new Committee on Arbitration and Security was agreed to by the Preparatory Conference on Disarmament at Geneva on Thursday. A Geneva message of Saturday announces that the Security Committee has concluded its work. This is quick business, but the chief item in it was the agreement to postpone discussion to February 20. The programme of work before the Committee is as usual the consideration of measures "to promote Arbitration treaties and Security agreements." There is also an additional and very intriguing task the Securily Committee hopes to get through. It is to provide for "a systematic preparation of the machinery of the League with a view to enabling members to perform their obligations under Covenant." America naturally refused to send an observer to the meeting of the Security Committee, knowing very well that all this talk will come to nothing. If members of the League are to perform their obligations under Covenant, the very first party to be severely taken to task for neglecting them should be Great Britain. But who can take Great Britain to task? Sir Austen Chamberlain will not give guarantees about resorting to arbitration, he will not have "the universalised guarantee of the Protocol," he will not take disarmament "out of the control of the Admiralty." He only declares Britain can do no more.

Down With Child Marriages.

Some time ago Mahatma Gandhi observed that it was best for Indian women to take their salvation in their own hands and to give themselves or their men-folk no peace till child marriages and similar evils were done away with. In several parts of India women seem to have anticipated Mahatmaji's suggestion During the last few months numeros women's conferences were held all over the country condemning early marriags and demanding that the age of consent hould be raised to sixteen years. The women of Bombay and Poona once again met in conference a few days ago and passed similar resolutions and accord their full support to Rai Saheb Harilas Sharda's Bill against child marriages but suggested that the minimumage prescribed by the Bill should be raise by three or four years. Conferences like these by women themselves should reassure the overcautious members of the Assembly who feared that public opion was not favourable enough for marriage reform by legislation. If men cannot help women in fighting a common evil, they could at least not hinder.

WAR AGAINST 'SIMON SHOW'.

BOMBAY MOBILISES FORCES.

SINEWS OF WAR SANCTIONED.

CITY TO OBSERVE HARTAL

The boycott of the Simon Commission which has been declared from all platforms in India in the most emphatic and unanimous terms will soon take a practical shape in Bombay. At its urgent requisition meeting held in the Congress House on Sunday evening, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee voted a sum of Rs. 2,000 to be placed at the disposal of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for carrying on intensive propaganda and boycott campaign in Bombay, as advised by the Central Committee.

The following resolution was also unanimously passed:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee repudiates the very principle of the Royal Commission and asserts the right of self-determination of the Indian people, as such, it stands for complete boycott of the Royal Commission on principle, and is ready to unite with other political parties and groups on the basis of this minimum and devise effect methods of boycott including mass demonstration.

MOVE FOR A REAL BOYCOTT.

The meeting was requisitioned by Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mr. B. T. Desai and six other signatories.

Mr. Pupala, in moving the resolution which was subsequently amended as above, said that it was up to India, having declared an entire boycott of the Commission, to take steps and measures to secure a real boycott. The fight had just begun and to throw back the insult hurled at India it was necessary to take precautions and make elaborate prepration for giving the White Commission a cold reception. He therefore wanted the B. P. C. C. to take a lead in the matter and grant a sum of money for propaganda work and further express its emphatic protest against the Commission.

CITY TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

He then moved:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee endorses the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress, regarding the complete boycott of the Statutory Commission, urges upon all leaders to sink their communal differences, calls upon the Indian Nation to show a united front and requests the people of Bombay to observe a complete and peaceful and voluntary 'hartal' on the day of the arrival of the members of the Statutory Commission.

The B. P. C. C. further requests all other Provincial Congress Committees and the leaders of the Khilafat Committee, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberal Federation and all other Political and Trade Unions and Associations all over the country to join the boycott movement, to carry it through successfully and to observe a complete, peaceful and voluntary 'hartal' in every town visited by the Commission.

The B. P. C. C. requests the President designate of the Madras Congress to issue a stirring appeal and to request and invite leaders of different shades of opinion to attend the Congress sessions at Madras, to sink personal, party and communal differences, evolve a concerted plan of action and joint action through the Congress and the Congress institutions.

The B. P. C. C. is further of opinion, that in order to achieve the above object, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation and all other political and semi-political bodies should hold simultaneous sessions at Madras and requests the organisers of these bodies to consider the advisability of doing so in the interest of Mother India.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar then suggested the amendment which he said clearly expressed the basic principle on which the Commission must be boycotted. The mover, Mr. S. K. Pupala, agreeing with Mr. Nimbkar and withdrawing his original proposition, the amendment was unanimously passed.

SINEWS OF WAR.

Two sums of Rs. 1,000 each were then voted for carrying on propaganda work in connection with the boycott, the money to be entrusted with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. J. B. Patel. Out of this Rs. 1,000 was to go towards the Central Fund and the remaining Rs. 1,000 to be expended by various District Ward Congress Committees for propaganda work.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided on the occasion.

WOMEN ATTACHES TO ROYAL COMMISSION

PROPOSAL TO SIMON AND BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The "Sunday Times" learns that a proposal has been placed before Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon that at least one and preferably two or three women should be attached to the Indian Statutory Commission as technical advisers. It is pointed out that women are vitally affected by questions of education and public health but the majority of Indian women especially those in purdah would not feel disposed to give evidence before men. The above poposal has arisen from a private conference of representatives of British women's organisations in London has been addressed by Lord Lytton, Sir Reginald Craddock and Lady Chelmsford -Reuter.

"WILD MEN" INDEED!

"OBSERVER'S" CASTIGATION OF "EXTREMISTS"

LONDON, Dec 4.

"Observer" remarks that Mr. MacDonald has shown his feeling for perspective by protesting against the behaviour of extremists of his Party in the Indian debate. Government's policy has received the considered support of both the other parties in the State. The dissent of a few wild men does not really weaken the agreement which reflects the British feeling. It may, however, mislead India, especially as the Independent Labour Party has been guilty o the criminal folly of sending a delegate to urge Indians to ignore British Raj. Facts can no more be disregarded in India than elsewhere, and the fact, legal and actual, of British sovereignty dominates Indian politics. That Moscow should be seeking to fish in the troubled Indian waters is to be expected, but it is deplorable that a British political organisation should lead Indians to believe that British Labour repudiates its imperial responsibilities.—Reuter's Special.

MR. NOPKYNS ON SPECIAL DUTY

TO COLLECT MATERIAL FOR SIMON SHOW

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

It is understood that Mr. W. S. Nopkyns, formerly Secretary of the Revenue Department has been placed on special duty in connection with the collection of materials to be placed before the Statutory Commission on behalf of the Bengal Government.—A. P.

Tokio.—Nine leading Banks have decided to advance 11 million yen at 7 per cent redeemable in five years to assist the Kawasaki Dockyard Company. The new Company will be forced and will take over all property except the shipbuilding plant which will continue to be operated by the Navy.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN HANKOW

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Shanghai.—There is a recrudescene the Communist activity at Hankow. Four-hundred students of the Sun-yat-Sen University stormed the cotton mill which dismissed several women and dragged out five Anti-Red Union officials and shot them in the presence of the armed police who did

TRIPLE MURDER IN HYDERABAD.

GRUESOME FIND BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Dec. 4.

The discovery of a triple murder was made last evening in a small house here, when the bodies of a young Hindu woman, her aged mother and the former's young adopted son were found in a ghastly state of decomposition. The discovery was made after the police had broken open the bolted door of the house, when bad smell began to emanate from the house. The murders appear to have been committed by strangling, four days ago, and since then the house had remained closed.

The case is under the police investigation.—A. P.

BENGAL YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-Bengal Youngmen's Convention it was resolved to hold the Convention on December 17 and 18. The Committee appeals to all young men and women to join the Convention and make

EARL WINTERTONS HYPOCRISY

LABOUR MEMBERS' SCATTING REJOINDER

TONE OF SUPERIORITY RESENTED

LONDON, Nov. 25

The "Statesman" publishes the following part of the proceedings of the House of Commons:—

During the debate in the Commons, Earl Winterton said that after all one of the great advantages of the English Parliament as compared with foreign assemblies was that, however strong public opinion might be in favour of a particular course, they could always find some crank to get up and support the unpopular cause. (Laughter.) Sometimes he proved right, but it added enormously to the reputation of the British Parliament that people who thought that they could not get justice could generally find somebody to put up a case.

Later Col. Wedgwood said that they must remember that Indians had not forgotten a certain meeting at Downing Street between Michael Collins and Lord Birkenhead when a round table conference established peace and ended war, although it was not particularly reputable from our point of view seeing that it was a surrender to force, but it started a new dominion of the British Empire on self-governing lines.

Mr. E. Thurtle (Lab.) said he thought that it was of vital importance that the

MR. MACDONALD.

CONSULTS SPECIALIST REGARDING HEALTH.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Sensational reports current here regarding the health of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald are officially denied.

It is stated, however, that the specialist, the Labour leader, is consulting hopes to rally Mr. MacDonald's strength to enable him to stand the strain of Parliamentary leadership.—"Englishman" Special Cable.

Commission should obtain the co-operation of the Indian people. He felt that Earl Winterton was using the rights of untouchables as a screen for the continuance of British domination.

"We ought to recognize," he said, "that we have no moral right to deny India complete freedom even to the extent of being entirely independent without the slightest sort of connexion with the British Empire if India wished it.

Mr. Pilcher (C.) suggested that the Commission would have to examine the record of efficiency and capacity of those very Parliaments it had been decided to associate in some measure with the inquiry.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence (Lab.) hotly resented this tone of superiority, for if the Commission inquired into the conduct of the Indian legislature, that meant that the whole spirit was taken out of the business and that it was sham. If the Commission worked according to the most liberal interpretation of its duty then a boycott would be a mistake, but if the Commission was a fake then the boycotters would be justified.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

POLISH-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE TO BE DISCUSSED

A meeting of the League of Nations Council will open at Geneva on Monday and the British delegate, Sir Austen Chamberlain, left London to-day to attend it. One of the most important questions before the Council is the Polish-Lithunian dispute. Marshal Pilsudski, who will represent Poland, which is a member of the League Council, is expected to arrive at Geneva on Monday. It is reported that owing to the state of his health, M. Titulesco, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, has applied for postponement of further consideration of the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute.—B. O. W.

NO FRANCO-ITALIAN TENSION

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Paris.—M. Briand and the Italian Ambassador have signed a modus vivendi settling reciprocal position of the French and Italian Nationals and societies existing in each other's territory. This friendly settlement is regarded as most significant at present when there is much talk of Franco-Italian tension.—Reuter.

RUSSIA CONDEMNS USE OF POISONOUS GAS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Geneva.—M. Litvinoff told a Reuter representative that the Soviet yesterday signed its adhesion to the protocol concerning the use of poisonous and asphyx-

PETITIONER OR PARTNER.

BOYCOTT ON PRINCIPLE

SIR ALI IMAM CONDEMNS INDIAN EXCLUSION.

PATNA, Dec. 4.

A largely attended Special Conference of leaders of all communities and parties was held this afternoon to consider the situation created by the appointment of the Statutory Commission. Sir Syed Ali Imam presided, and among those who attended the Conference were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Hasan Imam, Messrs. Rajendra Prasad, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, M.L.A., Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Hussein Khan, M.L.A., Dip Narayan Singh, Mahendra Prasad, Devaki Prasad Sinha, Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath and Syed Abdul Aziz.

In his opening address, Sir Ali Imam accorded a cordial welcome to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He then stated that it was not on sentimental grounds that they were withholding their co-operation from the Statutory Commission, but on grounds of principle. No place had been given on the Commission to Indians, and the status of the Committees of the Legislatures was only that of petitioning bodies. It was only camouflaging the issue to say that the members of those Committees would be the colleagues of those sitting on the Commission. He characterised this ar-

BENGAL'S DETENUS

SUBASH FEELS GRATEFUL TO BOMBAY PUBLIC

CALCUTTA, Dec 4.

Acknowledging the resolution passed by the Girgaum District Congress Committee, which was sent to him, by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., who presided over that meeting, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose says Bengal feels grateful that Bombay should feel about the question of indefinite detention of Bengal young men under the Ordinance without trial or reason. He says on behalf of the detenus who are condemned to silence behind the prison bars and their families he offers to the Bombay public sincere gratitude for their kindness and sympathy.—Free Press.

rangement as farcical. Then, again, a few Indians were to be marshalled, drilled and dragooned to appear as petitioners before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England. He asked them whether this country was to have the position of a petitioner and not of a partner in the Empire. He claimed that they ought to be given some authoritative voice in shaping India's political future. If they had any regard for the honour of their country they should have nothing to do with the Commission.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then addressed the gathering.—A. P.

MARWARIS FOR MR. SHARDAS BILL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4

At a general meeting the Marwari Association of Calcutta has passed a resolution whole-heartedly supporting the principle of the Bill presented to the Legislative Assembly by Rao Bahadur Haribaldas Sarda to regulate the marriage of children amongst Hindus. The Association urges the urgent necessity of making it the law for the Hindus at this critical juncture.

At the same time the Association suggests that the minimum age for a Hindu boy to marry should be sixteen instead of fifteen as incorporated in the Bill as they consider that sixteen is quite too low an age and there should be no further tampering with it.—Free Press.

BENGAL WORKERS AND LABOUR M. P.'S.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

In a manifesto issued to the workers of Bengal, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Ghose and Mr. Kishore Lal Ghose appeal to the workers to attend all meetings called in honour of the two Labour M.P.'s who have specially come to India to study the labour problem in the country on behalf of the British Trade Union Congress. They appeal to the members of the Indian Trade Union movement to join together and show to the British Labour Party that they can stand united and show a united front.—Free Press.

BRITISH AND GERMAN VISAS.

LONDON, Dec 4.

British and German visas will be mutually abolished on 1st January 1928.

BLACKETT'S NEW PLAN.

SHAREHOLDERS' BANK AGAIN.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO NOMINATE FOUR DIRECTORS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

An outline of the plan of the Reserve Bank which Sir Basil Blackett might put forward on his return from England is forecasted by "The Statesman," according to which paper the following will be essential features of the Reserve Bank:

THE DIRECTORATE.

The Bank to be a shareholders bank; (1) Capital Rupees five crores in five lakhs shares of Rs. 100 each; (2) Directorate to be on a regional plan. A register of the Reserve Bank shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, Lahore, Allahabad, Patna, NUagpur, Shillong and Delhi. Shareholders shall be registered in a register of the province in which they are domiciled or ordinarily resident or in which they have their principal places of business at their option, provided no shareholder can be registered in more than one register. Shareholders on each register shall elect a Director for the province in which the register is situated provided no Director shall be elected unless there are at least 1,000 individual shareholders on the register. The Board of the Bank shall consist of one Governor, two deputy Governors (one not voting), two Directors elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, two elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers, one Director elected by provincial co-operative banks, ten Directors elected by the respective registers, four Directors nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council (one of whom shall be nominated on the recommendation of the President of the Assembly) one Government officer not voting—in all 23 of whom 21 or 22 would vote.

HOW SHARES WILL BE HELD.

Precautions in regard to shares would be: (a) preferement in allotment to small subscribers, (b) no one shareholder can hold more than 100 shares and each shareholder shall have one vote only irrespective of his holding, (c) companies under the managing agency of one firm can each hold a maximum of 100 shares provided that in one case more than 500 shares be held by all the companies under one managing agency (d) shares shall be issued provincially; not more than fifty lakhs to be issued in any one province, (e) Shares may not be held in the name of any one who is not domiciled in India or who is not a British subject ordinarily resident in British India.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The net profits of the Reserve Bank shall be divided as follows:

(a) to payment of a dividend at five per cent per annum, (b) of the residue, one half shall be placed to the Reserve Fund and the other half shall go to the general revenue of the Government, provided a dividend of five and half per cent. shall be payable when the Reserve Fund reaches total of Rs. 2,50,00,000 and a dividend of six per cent. when the Reserve Fund reaches a total of Rs. 5,00,00,000 and provided further the residue after payment of the dividend shall be entirely paid to General Revenue after the Reserve Fund reached a total of Rs. 5,00,00,000.

As regards option of buying up shares, as in existing contracts with railway companies, the Government should retain an option to buy up the shares of the Bank at par at any time after say ten years by giving six months' notice, if the Government are requested so to do by a majority resolution of the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

L. LAJPAT RAI'S VISITOR

POONA BRAHMIN OR MUSSALMAN?

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Two or three days ago a man visited Lala Lajpat Rai under highly suspicious circumstances, which created an apprehension that he had gone to Lalaji's house with the intention to make an attempt on his life. The man, who looked like a Mussalman, was dressed in Hindu style and represented himself to be a Brahmin from Poona. Lalaji was going to sleep, when the man went to Lalaji's house, and Lalaji's servant asked him to come again. The next day the man again went to Lalaji's house, and expressed a desire to see him. On hearing that he was a Brahmin from Poona, Lalaji at once called him in; but on seeing him Lalaji's suspicions were aroused. He appeared to be a Mussalman, and his 'dhoti' was not tied up in exactly the style that a Poona Brahmin would have done. On Lalaji's inquiry as to what he wanted with him he remained silent. Lalaji then plainly told him that he did not look like a Poona Brahmin, but was a Mussalman, because the Poona Brahmin did not keep a beard. The man replied that he had not been able to get a barber for 7 or 8 days; and could not, therefore, get his beard shaved. Lalaji then asked his visitor to show his head. The man put off his turban. The sacred tuft of hair, which the Poona Brahmins grow on their heads, was missing. Lalaji asked the visitor to explain its absence. The man looked surly; and, instead of answering Lalaji, began to look around him. Lalaji's revolver was lying on his table in front of him; and on seeing it, the visitor was visibly frightened. Lalaji, thereupon, charged the man with having come to him with an evil intention; and ordered his servant, who was standing close by, to turn him out. The visitor asked, "Aisa Hai?" (Is it like this?) Lalaji rejoined, "Aisa he hoga" (it is bound to be like this). When the man was being escorted out, something having the appearance of a knife ('Chhura') or dagger was seen wrapped up in his 'dhoti'.

Lalaji, to a representative of the "Tribune", expressed his reluctance to make a statement on the subject, and said he did not desire to see the incident published in newspapers. The news of the incident, however, became public; and this morning's vernacular papers have published full particulars in regard to it.

It may also be stated that Lalaji has, during the last few months, received about a dozen letters, which threaten him with

RATE WAR CONDEMNED

MARCONIS' STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 4.

A statement to the press by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company limited says that it has not been invited to participate in the discussions between Cable Companies and the Government. It deprecates rate war and says that it is prepared to discuss with Cable companies any means of co-operation, provided there is no restriction on free development of wireless. It points out that very shortly the United States and Britain will communicate with each other by means of the beam system. Referring to the problem of the fading, the Committee says, that if wireless services of the Empire are operated as one unit, there would be no difficulty in securing continuous communication. Marconis are prepared to submit to the Government a comprehensive scheme whereby scattered parts of the Empire may be linked up with the Beam trunk services.—Reuter's Special.

TOCH CELEBRATIONS

PRINCE OF WALES PRESIDES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Prince of Wales presided over the birthday celebrations of Toc H. which began with a service at Westminster Abbey and were continued later at Albert Hall. During the service, the Prince presented three wooden crosses from graves of unknown soldiers at Flanders to the representatives of Toc H Groups at Johannesburg, Rugby and Melton Mowbray. The Prince in a speech at Albert Hall appealed for the support of the scheme for the endowment fund of a quarter-million sterling. Later, His Royal Highness participated in an impressive lamp-lighting ceremony with the Hall in darkness.—Reuter's Special.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs J. A. M. Bannerman, Mrs. Howatson, Major and Mrs. E. M. Onslow, Mrs. and Miss Bond and Miss Gibson lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, 4th December.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the new building of St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, on Sunday, 4th December.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended an entertainment in aid of the Hospital Fund at Bandra on Sunday,

IDEALS OF TRUE EDUCATION

BEWARE OF "RELIGIOUS FANATICISM."

MAHARAJA SIR KISHEN PERSHAD'S ADVICE TO OSMANIA UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

At the annual Convocation of the Osmania University, held on Thursday last, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Chancellor, remarked at the outset of an extremely thoughtful Convocation address that it was not a ceremonial fulfilment gone through every year by so many Universities, but is an important occasion when the eyes of people in the country are eagerly turned to the graduates of the year who have been educated in their own country and in their own language, took place at the Hyderabad Town Hall this afternoon. It was one of the distinguishing features of the auspicious reign of the present ruler, the Maharajah Saheb observed, that it has seen the birth of an era which, when they considered the magnificent uniqueness of the Osmania University in India, seemed well worthy of designation of "Golden Age." It is admitted by educationists that to educate a people through its own language is the first step in the progress of the nation, and from this point of view the significance of the Osmania University was only too obvious. Nevertheless there were many obstacles in their path which not only their educationists but their graduates and the people at large should help to surmount, for they also share the duties of educational work. Higher education does not consist merely of a prescribed knowledge of history, literature and allied subjects. It can only be successful when there is an atmosphere in which men of letters and those engaged in literary and scientific researches can have the fullest scope for their energies. In such an atmosphere, higher education will not have a purely utilitarian basis, but considering the condition of our country, we should have a system of education which, while emphasizing cultural development, should not ignore economic considerations.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION.

Turning to the religious aspect of education, the Maharaja Saheb said if religious education could maintain those national characteristics and ancestral traditions which were likely to be of use to a people or a country in its spiritual and material development, then surely such education could not possibly encourage the spectacle of sect opposed to sect on petty prejudices. Indian's economic and political progress would be possible only when the days of petty communal squabbles and senseless prejudices were over. The disastrous consequences of religious fanaticism and short-sighted intolerance that spread ruin in the peace-loving land of India were not only threatening but actually destroying the vitality of the nation. It was a painful thought that in pursuit of personal gain short-sighted and narrow-minded men were leading the nation to ruin under the banners of religion. They seemed to deny the fact that nationality can infold in its embrace other religions besides their own. To-day they had to chosse between th eteaching of Indian's self-seeking "leaders" and life and death questions of their country.

The educational scheme of the University should, in his opinion, be divided into three parts (1) Cultural Education, (2) Vocational and Professional Education and (3) Current University subjects, "for students whose sole desire is to pass examinations."

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad dwelt at length over the subject of agricultural education and made many practical suggestions for making adequate provision for agricultural and industrial instruction by the creation of a faculty of agriculture on up-to-date lines and the formation of a faculty for the teaching of co-operative economics and a faculty of education which could confer B. T. and M. T. degrees on graduate teachers. He said knowledge of English alone would not suffice for the acquisition of western knowledge and advocated the teaching of French and German as was done in other Universities of the world. He declared no Government had by itself been instrumental in bringing about a literary and scientific renaissance in any country and drew their attention to the magnificent endowments of the late Sir Rash Behari Gosh and others to the Calcutta University. He exhorted the executive bodies of the Osmania University to take up this matter and follow in the work of Sir Rash Behari Gosh. He then dwelt on the necessity for female education and made some suggestions.

Referring to Mr. Hydari upon whom the honorary degrees of LL.D. was conferred. His Excellency said Mr. Hydari was a trusted and old servant of His Exalted Highness who is besides a member of the University Council and its very life and soul. The endeavours of Mr. Hydari and his colleagues towards the establishment of the present University were inestimalbe. He had taken a prominent part in the educational activities of India and was reckoned among the great educational reformers of the present day. His Excellency paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Hydari and heartily congratulated him.

To the graduates of the Osmania University, the Chancellor addressed some stirring words of encouragement and advice. "You should not regard any profession or any kind of labour with contempt," he said. "Every profession inasmuch as it supplies some distinct need of society is honourable."

NO BELIEF IN BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP

WHAT INDIA REALLY WANTS

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour Member of Parliament, was the recipient of an enthusiastic welcome from a large gathering at a tea party given in his honour by Sardar Sardul Singh Cavesieur his afternoon. Messrs. Dundichand, Purshotamdas Tandon and Barkat Ali speaking on the occasion, declared that the whole country was united in favour of the boycott of the Statutory Commission, though there were some differences of opinion among the Punjab Muslims, stray voices which did not count, supporting the Commission. It was emphasised that the Labour Party had let India down in the matter, but that did not make Mr. Mardy Jones less welcome to them. Politically-minded Indians did not believe in the theory of British trusteeship for India and wanted independence, not necessarily in the sense of severance of the British connection, but on an equal footing and with equal rights.

Mr. Mardy Jones said that the statement made by them was fairly assuring that they were united. If that statement was borne out in other parts of the country and the leaders stuck to that unity they would win in spite of the British Government. Mr. Jones added that he was not an advocate of unronstitional measures, and urged Indians to adhere to strictly constitutional lines of action.—A. P.

Tulagi.—Chief Nolu and several of his followers have been captured.—Reuter.

A DEFICIT BUDGET

B. P. C. C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Congress House on Sunday evening, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The annual report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th September 1927 were read and adopted. The report enumerated the various activities done by the B. P. C. C. during the past year. The balance sheet showed a cash balance of Rs. 7,593 in the Banks After granting various sums of money to the Gujerat Flood Relief, (Rs. 10,900), the Gujerati National School, the Depressed Classes Fund, Hindustani Seva Dal and the newly started Congress Gymnasium, there was a deficit of Rs. 3,602 in the income over expenditure.

In the course of the year Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla M.P., was given a hearty reception by the B. P. C. C. as also Mr. S. A. Dange on his release from the prison. The National week was observed by holding khadi bazars and public meetings. The Gymnasium which was started early in the year was receiving enthusiastic public support. The Jinnah Memorial Hall was now under construction and was due to be completed by the end of December.

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED.

The following office-bearers for the current year were then elected:—

President: Mrs Sarojini Naidu: Vice President: Mr. J. B. Patel Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri and Rs S Nimbkar.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. D. M. Deshpande. Mr. D. M. Deshpande.

Seven members from the District Committees and eight from the general body were elected on the Council. Members on the various sub-Committees were also elected.

The meeting terminated after appointing Messrs. R. C. Mehta and Co., as Hon. Auditors for the year.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S PLAIN TALK

DEPLORES ABSENCE OF A SOUND PROGRAMME

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

A meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee was held this evening to consider the question of holding the Gujarat Political Conference, which has not been held for the past several years. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who presided, said that he was of the opinion that it was not necessary to hold the Political Conference. By holding the Conference at present, nothing but dissensions would be created. There was no programme to place before the people at present.

After a prolonged discussion, it was resolved to hold the political conference after the Madras session of the Congress, if there was any invitation from any district or taluka.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

The question of agitating for the remission of land revenue in view of the distress caused by the floods was then taken up. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that they should not take up questions which they could not carry to a successful conclusion. A member said that there was a bumper ravi crop in Thasra Taluka.

In conclusion, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that the question of the remission of land revenue had been taken up already by members of the Legislative Council. Besides, the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had invited the Viceroy to the affected area, and the latter would see the condition of the people himself and do the needful.—A. P.

COLOUR PREJUDICE AMONG INDIANS

NO ASSIMILATION IN THE AFRICAN

DURBAN, Dec. 3.

Considerable dissatisfaction appears to exist despite of the statements to the contrary among a section of the Indians at the operation of the Industrial Conciliation Acts and Wages Act. The Natal Indian Association deprecate the attitude adopted by Mr. C. F. Andrews who, they state, though cognisant of the reasons that influenced the Asiatic Commission from recommending a minimum wage advocated its adoption and so hastened the repatriation of the Indians from the Union.

With regard to the Objections of the Indian community as set out by the Natal Indian Association to the facilities to be provided at the Fort Hare College, the representatives of Association state that the Indians cannot and will not countenance the assimilation with the natives of South Africa. They state that Mr. Andrews has long known that the Indians have decline the facilities offered at the Fort Hare College and that they do not understand his statement charging them with colour prejudice.

They stace that Indians as a whole are not represented by the Congress and that the Indo-Union Agreement has not been properly expalined. "It is really unfortunate that the Indian community should have been brought to the verge of slow but sure economic, social and political ruin, and ultimate ruin" declared the representative.—Reuter.

NATAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

SMALL AND UNREPRESENTATIVE BODY

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Durban.—Mr. Pather, Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, referring to the resolutions of the Natal Indian Association declared that the meeting was held by a body of discontented Indians who would not work with the representative body which was the Congress. Th eNatal Indian Association had ceased to exist two years ago and Mr. Coovadia who was the President of the Association knew nothing about the meeting.

Mr. Pather regrets that this section of the Indian community which is a small and entirely unrepresentative one should create disharmony at a time when all sections of the community, both Indian and European were striving to improve the Indian higher education. Mr. Pather points out that £16,000 sterling have been collected to erect an Indian college at Durban. He adds that there is complete harmony within the ranks of the Congress and the malcontents could be counted on the fingers of both hands.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

A FEW FALLS IN PUNJAB HILLS

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

The depression over Baluchistan yesterday passed northeastwards after giving local rain in Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province, and Kashmir and a few falls in North Punjab and the Punjab Hills.

The chief amounts are: Drosh one inch, Parachinar a quarter, Sonamarg inch and a half, Murree a quarter. Light showers extended over southeast Madras.

Forecast: Decrease in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A. P.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW PREMISES

In opening the new building of St. Andrew's School, Bandra, on Sunday, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson said:—

It has been a great pleasure to Lady Wilson and myself to come here this afternoon to open the new building of the St. Andrew's School, and we both desire to offer you our grateful thanks for the very generous welcome you have extended to us on this occasion.

I have visited Bandra several times in the last four years, and every time I come here I am greatly struck with the remarkable progress that is being made; and I think there is no place in the Bombay Presidency in which greater changes have occurred since I came to Bombay, than have taken place in this flourishing and progressive suburb. I well remember that appearance of Bandra and its surroundings four years ago, and one could hardly have expected then that it would develop so rapidly as it has done. I trust that Bandra will go on prospering and will become an increasingly popular place of residence for those whose work enables them to leave the City and reside in these healthier surroundings.

PROGRESSIVE SUBURB.

This great development has been naturally followed by a demand for increased educational facilities, and I congratulate the President and members of St. Andrew's School Board on the generous and broadminded lines on which they have approached this problem. It was I think a wise decision of the School Board to open the doors of the School to all sections of the community, and the policy then adopted has evidently proved a most successful one, and the School is supplying a very necessary want in this growing suburb.

It is perhaps fortunate that the scheme to build a new School within the Church compound was not carried out, for I feel sure that the present site is in every way much more suitable one, especially as you have ample room here for playing grounds for the pupils of both sexes, without which no school can be regarded as complete. As I have said on very many occasions, I attach the greatest importance to opportunities for healthful exercise for the pupils of all educational institutions. I congratulate the pupils of this School on the excellent results they have achieved inter-chools competitions and tournaments, and I have no doubt that, with the facilities they will now enjoy in the new school, they will meet with even greater success in the future.

I greatly appreciate the remarks which you, Mr. Chairman, have made regarding the effect of my coming here to open the School to-day. I trust it will be received by the School Board, as well as by the staff and pupils of the School, as an indication of the great interest which I take in their welfare, and I can only express the hope that St. Andrew's School will continue to prosper as it has done in the past, and that this building, which I have opened this afternoon will enable all connected with the School to obtain the best possible result from their very devoted labours.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

RAJA BAHADUR GOVINDLAL ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian States People's Conference was held on Sunday, the 4th instant at the hall of the Servants of India Society. Mr. Popatlal Cudgar was proposed to the chair. Many members were present.

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED.

1. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal was elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and S. A. Brelvi were elected as Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, G. R. Abhyanker, A. D. Shette, Rangildas Kapadia, Balkrishna Potdar, and Balvantrai Mehta as General Secretaries and Mr. Manishanker Trivedi as the Treasurer of the Reception Committee.

2. An executive committee with power to add to its number, was appointed to carry out the work of the organisation of the Conference. The following were elected to the Committee. The Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, General Secretaries, the Treasurer, and Messrs Popatlal Chudgar, Manilal Kothari, Samaldas Gandhi, B. N. Meisheri, Niranjan Sharma, T. Mathur, Manilal Mehta, Amritlal Trivedi, Bhuderlal Jani, Ramnarayan Choudhari, Raghavendra Rao, Dr. Suratker Page, Gulabrai Nemani, Ramkrishna Acharya, Gupte, Kanji Budhev, Kabashanker Pandya, Girdharlal Dhanji.

3. The following sub-committees were appointed to do the work entrusted to them under the supervision of the Executive Committee with power to add to their number.

THE PANDAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman, Messrs. Karsandas Chitalia, Sivdas Chapsi, Popatlal Chudgar, and Revashanker Tulsidas.

THE DRAFT COMMITTEE.

The Chairman, Messrs. Abhyanker, Popatlal Chudgar, Manilal Mehta, and Prof. K. T. Shah.

THE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

Messrs. B. N. Meisheri, Gaurishanker Raval, Revashanker Tulsidas and Chiranjilal Lotkar.

THE PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Popatlal Chudgar, Samaldas Gandhi, Dr. Surafkar, and Rangildas Kapadia.

THE ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE.

The Chairman, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Amritlal Thakker, Jagjivandas Ujamsi Mulji, and Manilal H. Mehta.

The General Secretaries were to be ex-officio members of all sub-committees.

4. On the proposal of Mr. Balvantrai Mehta which was seconded by Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramchandraraoji's election as the President of the Conference was confirmed.

LADY VISITORS.

5. Lady visitors were to be allowed free entrance in the Conference Hall and the other visitors were to be charged Re. 1 each as the visitor's fee.

6. It was decided to begin the proceedings of the Conference on Saturday, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. and at 12 noon on Sunday, the 18th.

7. The next meeting of the Reception Committee was fixed to be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday, the 11th instant.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

FOURTH CONFERENCE AT MADRAS

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, circulates the following with reference to the fourth annual general conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal:—

1. The Fourth Annual Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal (Fifth All-India Volunteer Conference) will be held at Madras during the Christmas week in December, 1927. The exact date, time and place will be notified later.

2. Every Associate (paying Re. one annually) and every member (paying annas four annually) who has signed the Dal's pledge shall be eligible for election as a delegate by the Provincial Volunteer Board or the Provincial Congress Committee of his Province, or on recommendation from the head of the Volunteer Organisation to which he belongs.

3. No delegation fee will be charged.

4. Delegates Tickets will be issued by the All-India Board of the Dal at the time of the Conference on presentation of the proper certificates of election as mentioned in Rule 2 above.

5. Voting at the Conference will be by Provinces.

6. The names of the delegates should reach this Office upto the 15th December at Hubli; or after that date at Madras, care of Congress Reception Committee.

7. Resolutions to be moved by the delegates should reach this Office along with the names of the delegates.

REQUEST TO DELEGATES.

1. The delegates to the Conference are requested to wear the Volunteer Uniform of their Province while attending the sessions.

2. The delegates are requested to come prepared after making a study of the Constitution and Rules of the Dal. Copies of the Constitution and Rules will be supplied by this Office to the 'delegates' writing for the same.

"TALE OF TWO CITIES" RECALLED

BOW STREET ESPIONAGE CASE

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS BY PROSECUTION

LONDON, Dec. 3.

On resumption of the espionage charges at Bow Street counsel for prosecution declared that the "foreign power concerned i nthe case is the Government of Soviet Russia."—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Extraordinary revelations were made at the hearing of the espionage case at Bow Street.

It appears that Monkland acted as Government decoy and regularly informed the Government agent know nas "Mr. Peter Hamilton" regarding McCartney's activities. Counsel for the prosecution, recalling the "Tale of Two Cities" in which revolutionaries were known to each other as "Jacques one, two, three, and four," said that McCartney told Monkland that same principle was employed by the authorities in this case, all Russian agents being called "Johnson." Other allegations by the prosecution included those of mutual recognition of conspirators in restaurants, by carrying red books. McCartney's boast that he could get for anybody false British passport for £50 sterling and McCartney's obtaining "inside information" from certain persons "when he watched mechanised force maoeuvres on Salisbury Plain."

MONKLAND'S EVIDENCE.

Monkland gave evidence that he gave McCartney fictions information with regard to shipments of arms to the border States in Russia, including Lithunia, for which McCartney paid him £25 sterling. McCartney, Monkland said, telephoned on 12th May, (when Arcos House was raided) telling Monkland to get rid of any suspicious documents.

Post Office officials testified concerning 3 letters to Monkland which were opened and photographed at the Post Office and subsequently delivered.

GENTLEMANLY ACT OF PATRIOTIC CITIZEN.

Counsel for Prosecution declared that McCartney alias Hudson was member of British Communist Party and Hansen alias Johnson was a German subject. The matter was first brought to the attention of the authorities by the underwriter of Lloyd named George Monkland whom McCartney had asked to get answers to thirteen questions. Disclosure of these questions, said Counsel, would be a national danger. Monkland shewed the document to Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall and Hall communicated it to Government after which Monkland regularly reported to the Government agent. Counsel declared that no imputation upon George Monkland (not Mumford) was contained in his statement. On the contrary Monkland "had acted throughout as a gentleman and a patriotic citizen." The case was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of the Council of the Punjab Muslim League, held at the residence of Sir Muhammad Shafi under the presidentship of Sir Abdul Qadir, a resolution was adopted, unanimously welcoming the decision of the All-India Muslim League Council to hold the next session of the All-India Muslim League in Lahore, with Sir Muhammad Shafi as President, and resolving that a Reception Committee be organised, and that other steps necessary to make the session a success, be proceeded with immediately. It was further decided that the members of the Council of the Punjab Muslim League shall be members of the Reception Committee, with power to add to their number, and Messrs. Habibullah, Shujauddin and Harkat Ali, were elected provisional secretaries, with Sir Muhammad Iqbal as General Secretary. A Working Committee of 14 members was also elected.

Before the commencement of the proceedings, Sir Muhammad Shafi made a short statement regarding his election as President, at the Delhi meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, and later developments requesting him to withdraw in favour of H. H. the Aga Khan as well as his statement to the Press on the matter. He then left the chair, requesting Sir Abdul Qadir to preside.—A. P.

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Keith Miller, who are flying to Australia in the Avro-Avian aeroplane "Red Rose" made a perfect landing at Karachi Air Port Aerodrome at 6-45 this evening, after an uneventful flight from Bunder Abbas.—A. P.

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QUICK PROMISE AND SLOW PERFORMANCE.

DR. BEASANT HITS BACK.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's speech, Dr. Besant writes in the Current issue of "New India" as follows:—

Lord Birkenhead is a remarkably clever man, but he has a fault common to many cleaver men—he regards as fools those who disagree with him. Lord Birkenhead has discussed the difficulties with two Viceroys to an extent indicated by the statement that would fill several volumes. Every alternative to the Parliamentary Commission has been examined. May I suggest one omission? The discussion by Parliament of the Commonwealth of India Bill, drafted by a National Convention composed of members of the Legislatures of India, with 19 outstanding Indians not then in a Legislature, such as the ex-Law Member in the Viceroy's Council and a Privy Councillor of H. M. the King. Though this Bill has been read twice in the Commons' House and has been officially adopted by His Majesty's Opposition, Lord Birkenhead's eager scrutiny has overlooked it. It claims Dominion Status for India. If, as he pretends later, his offer is still open, why does he not now examine that Bill? Or is Lord Birkenhead quick to promise and slow to perform?

HONOUR AT STAKE.

Lord Birkenhead urges that his Government does not wish to affront Indian opinion:

It is all very well to dissemble your love
But why did you kick us downstairs?

He is going to give us Committees, consultative bodies, suitable to a subject Nation. The chief Committee is to be appointed by the Legislative Assembly. The Government and its nominated members have a large minority. Active and ingenious lobbing, with suitable promises and hints and flatteries, may easily turn this into a majority, and then Lord Birkenhead will be able to say that "the country" accepts his plan. Will these Committees have access to all records shown to the Commission? Will their report be given as much weight as that of the Commission? Or is it a mere device, offered with pretty promises, "made to be broken," since Lord Birkenhead says: their proposals are to be analysed and criticised, and can be accepted or rejected. The official report is to be the basis of legislation. Nothing inconsistent with that has any chance of acceptance. Parliament is to make the new Constitution, not India. Parliament could accept the Australian Constitution and pass it into law. But an Indian Constitution must be made by Parliament and accepted by India. It will only be a new badge of our serfdom: English wisdom is to devise it; India is meekly to accept. Happy were our men who died in the trenches, in Gallipoli, in Palestine, in every theatre of war. They died dreaming of Liberty for the Motherland. What cause had they to die to save England from invasion? They believed in England's gratitude. They believed in England's word. Nine years and a half have passed since the Armistice was signed, and Freedom is not yet in sight. The All-White Commission will retain us in subjection. A significant word comes at the end of Lord Birkenhead's speech. The government will not budge from their "central scheme." There will be no risk of "two reports proceeding from two Commissions." That is: the Committees, or Committee are subordinate bodies. they may chatter, but there will be no report from them. They must know their place and keep in it. It is suggested that we should get more by not boycotting the Commission. May be. But man does not live by bread alone. At least we keep our Honor.

WHY NOT PRODUCE A CONSTITUTON

SIR PROVASH MITTER'S REFLECTIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Speaking at an afternoon party given in his honour by the Indian Association, of which he is the President, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Minister for Local Self-Government, referring to the Statutory Commission said that so far as he was concerned he would abide by the mandate of the majority of the Council but he appealed to all the Parties to put the country above Party or community and to work whole-heartedly for national development, in which there was no difference between a Swarajist and non-Swarajist. He asked why the challenge often repeated to produce a Constitution of their own was not accepted and suggested that the Legislative Assembly was the best place where a Constitution could be prepared: If they could not do that, there was no hope and they could not assert that they were a united nation.

Mr. B. C. Pal said that he had all along been a non-party man and so far as Bengal was concerned, a supporter of the Ministry and that he would continue his support so long as the Ministers followed the decision of the majority in the Council.—A. P.

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NEW Y. M. C. A BUILDING

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT OPENING CEREMONY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

His Excellency, the Viceroy opened this afternoon the new Y.M.C.A., building in New Delhi. Mr. S. P. Sinha, General Secretary, Delhi Branch, gives a short history of its growth.

Mr. K. T. Paul, Secretary of the National Council requesting the Viceroy to perform the ceremony recalled with pleasure the assistance given by several distinguished persons and particularly mentioned the Massey family of Torento who made a donation of the entire cost of the building explicitly in the hope that the house might be the means of promoting wider friendship and fellowship which were so much needed at this time. Mr. Paul thanked the Viceroy for accepting the position of Patron of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

His Excellency in the course of his speech said:

Mr. Paul whom I am very glad to welcome here to-day has said that the Young Mens Christian Association does not tolerate any partisan propaganda. I need hardly say how heartily I endorse that principle. If it were otherwise, indeed, I feel that the Young Mens Christian Association in India would never have reached the position it now holds throughout the country and could not for so many years have performed the admirable work of which we are all well aware. The ideals which the Association sets before itself are not easy of achievement, but the path towards them lies in one territory alone—the realm of unselfish and singleminded devotion to a cause which is as wide as humanity itself. In the pursuit of these ideals the Association can have no enemies except the forces which are everywhere at work to lead men to substitute the meaner ambitions of selfint for the nobler purpose of service of their fellows. So long as members of the Association are true to these principles, there will be few quarters from which they will not receive encouragement and goodwill. I will now ask your permission to open this new building. The fact that its construction, as Mr. Paul has said, has been made possible by the generosity of a well-wisher in Canada is in itself a symbol of the all-embracing brotherhood of humanity. Let me express our gratitude to Mr. Massey and to all those who by financial assistance or by personal service have helped to bring this building into existence, and to wish it and all those connected with it all success and prosperity for many years to come.—A.P.

THE ALL-INDIA SCOUT JAMBOREE

Worli Development Department area is presenting a very lively scene jut at present. The preparations are well in hand and when completed the Working Mens' Palaces (and the lands) situated along the beach of Worli Bay adjoining them will afford the Boys Scouts, (whose figure today stands at 10,000) who will participate in the Jamboree Shelter at night and ample space for entertainment during the day. Forty Development buildings have been commissioned for the reception of the Scouts. They are fitted up with Sanitary equipment and are lighted with electricity. The buildings are grouped in to six sections of command each to be distinguished with separate coloured flags by day and coloured lamps by night. Arrangements are made to ensure sufficient supply of pure water for drinking and washing purposes.

The central square on the west is reserved for the main camp fire. Tires of seats are being erected and they will afford seating accommodation spectators, leaving sufficient space for the fire in the centre and various kinds of displays and entertainments. Arrangements are also made for laying and a subsidiary camp fire to the east of the main camp fire. On the open ground between rows of buildings a huge Pandal is in the course of erection in which will be located the Kitchen and the dinhall. As previously announced the only distinction that will be observed will be as regards vegetarian and non-vegetarian food Arrangements will be made to give medical aid in case it is required. A strong Committee of well-known medical gentlemen is formed for the purpose. Another committee has taken upon itself the duty of transporting. The scouts on their arrival will be met by the representatives of this Committee at the railway stations and will be conducted and to other places which they will visit. The entertainments Committee is busying itself to provide amusement to the visitors. Atrip across the harbour, cinema shows are some of the items on its programme. The Scout Processions through the town will afford the visitors sight-seeing. In short the managers of the Jamboree are doing their best to make the stay of the visitors in the city safe, comfortable educative and at the same time full of healthy interest and amusement. Bombay has adopted the Scout motto "Be prepared" to extend its warm welcome to all the brother scouts who have accepted its invitation to the Jamboree.

MR. MAHOMED ALI HARARWALA

ADDRESS BY ADEN MERCHANTS

(From a Correspondent).

ADEN, Nov. 26.

On Monday, the 21st November, a grand reception party was given by the Aden merchants at the Parsi Merwan Garden to Mr. Mohamedally Hararwala.

The great interest taken by the people can be seen from their coming to take part in the party before the specified time. The seats were full half an hour before the fixed time. The Military Sikh Band was called to amuse the gathering all the time.

Sheth M. Mohamedally Hararwala with his partner Mr. Abdullabhai Kera, relatives and staff and with the Chairman of the Reception Committee stepped in and a salute was paid by the band. The Chairman, then, stood to read out the cordial address of the Aden merchants, in which the heart-felt greetings for the honour of M.B.E. confirmed upon Mr. Hararwala by H. M. the King Emperor George V, his numerous charitable deeds, his business tact and other good qualities were described. It was presented to him under a pretty silver casket. Mr. Hararwala in his reply to the address, expressed his best thanks to the Aden merchants for the honour and address given to him and to the different governments from whom he was confirmed with titles and added that the success in his business is due to his great minded partners and honest members of the staff and wished all success to the merchants in return.

Mr. Kera, on behalf of the firm of G. M. Mohamedally and Company, thanked the Reception Committee and those who were present there and in order to perpetuate the memory of the arrival of their Chief and Directing Partner—Mr. M. Mohamedally Hararwala, donated the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Sir Hormesji Anglo-Vernacular school on behalf of the firm; which sum was accepted with great thanks by Khan Saheb Kanga, the Secretary of the School Committeee.

After the speeches were made and the guests garlanded, all did justice to the refreshments. It is understood that Mr. Hararwala will shortly sail for Addis-Ababa, to see the Empress and the Crown Prince of Abyssinia.

NON GAZETTED PENSIONERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the Accountant-General to the defective arrangements for disbursing pensions to non-gazetted pensioners. Those entitled to Rs. 70 and more a month are paid on the 1st working day of each month. Their number is too large for the small, oblong dark and ill-ventilated portion of the north-west part of the basement of the Accountant-General's Office used for the purpose. There is preventible noise within, made by the pensioners themselves; and non-preventible noise without, made by the music in the adjoining school. Several persons block the space in front of the Officer's table and of the paying clerk's counter, and some even encroach inside and stand behind the Officer and the pay-clerk, as if they would get the money quicker thereby. One Officer and one pay-clerk are unable to cope with the work and pensioners have to wait for hours before their names are called, and some of them being in harness again and others cripples, can ill-afford to do so. The sitting arrangement is faulty and contributes further to the delay. I beg to suggest to the Accountant-General that a larger room may be set apart for the purpose; two officers and three paying clerks may be deputed for the work. instead of one each as at present; the encroachments referred to above should not be allowed: the sitting arrangement should be improved; and there should be a separate entrance and a separate exit near the paying clerks' counters.

These difficulties were brought to the notice of the Accountant-General through the Press during the last two or three years, but the letters must have escaped the notice of that Officer. Hence this fresh appeal.—Yours, etc.,

A PENSIONER.

GEETA JAYANTI

(From A Correspondent.)

The Bhagavat-Geeta or the Lord's Song is acknowledged on all hands as the most authoritative treatise of Hindu religion, ethics and philosophy. The supreme philosophy that it preaches is that of disinterested action all through one's life. This is the message that Shri Krishna gave to all of us and perplexed Arjuna was merely a pretext as has been shown in a masterly way by the late Lokamanya, in his monumental commentary on the same. The study of the Geeta lifts one into a noble atmosphere, without leaving the stamp of pessimism on one's mind. Goads you on to do your duty without favour or fear. It is in the fitness of things therefore, that the Geeta-Dharma Mandal has succeeded in pushing up the spread of the teachings of Geeta to a considerable extent. To-day will be observed as the Geeta Jayanti, when special attention will be given to emphasise its broad teachings not only in this city, but throughout India and this is at it should be.

AVESTIC YIMA AND VEDIC YAMA

MR. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE.

In a lecture at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji discussed the problems regarding pre-historic Irano-Indian Aryans. He considered them to be (1) Where was the original home of the ancestors of the Indo-Iranians situate before the ancestors of the Vedic Indians separated and migrated to India? (2) What was the age of the separation and what was its cause? (3) Whether there was one wave or there were two distinct waves of Iranian migration to India? (4) Whether Zoroastrianism arose in times prior or subsequent to the later Vedas? (5) Whether the ancestors of the Vedic Indians were not Iranians by religion, laws, language and religious symbols worn by them and did not transplant to India all those institutions? (6) Whether after settlement in India the Iranian immigrants modified their language, religion, laws and symbolic dress, and if so, to what extent?

Mr. Dadachanji was there concerned with the solution of the problems Nos. 3, 4 and 5, though the subject-matter of the first 2 problems formed to some extent the starting-point of the discussion of the 3 questions just mentioned. Mr. B. G. Tilak in his memorable work "The Arctic Home in the Vedas" (1903) had reached the conclusion that the Aryan people had an Arctic home in the inter-glacial times, and that "after the destruction of that home by the last glacial epoch, the Aryan people had to migrate southwards and settle at first in the northern parts of Europe or on the plains of Central Asia." It was admitted by all Avesto-Vedic European and Indian scholars that the Iranians and the ancestors of Vedic Indians had a common native land from which the latter had emerged and migrated to India. The questions that then arose were whether there were 2 waves of such migration and whether the ancestors of the Vedic Indians did not carry into India the Iranian language, religion, laws and religious symbols. The Zend and the Sanskrit were recognized on all hands as sister languages, but the question would still remain whether they were off-shoots of an earlier common language or whether the Sanskrit was only a modification of the Zend. If however it be proved that the ancestors of the Vedic Indians transplanted to India the Iranian religion, laws and religious symbols of dress, it followed that they also transplanted the Iranian language and that it was modified in India and took the form of the Sanskrit.

Mr. Dadachanji referred to a learned paper of Prof. Westergard of Copenhagen read before the Society in 1853, i.e., about 75 years ago comparing Yima with Yama. The learned Professor had come to the conclusion, that their identity did not go beyond a certain point. Mr. Dadachanji advanced arguments to show that the identity between Yima and Yama, as well as Manu was complete; and that the Manu-Smritti was based on the Avestic Vendidad. It was, therefore, evident, that the first Iranian wave of migration to India took place after the reign was over of the Avestic King Yima or Jamshed of the later Iranian times. Mr. Dadachanji pointed out that there was cultural intercourse between the Vedic India and the Avestic Iran, which imported into Iran from India the worship of Gods like Indra, etc.

BENGAL'S RURAL WATER SUPPLY

LOAN POLICY ADOPTED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal Sir Stanley Jackson opened a conference of representatives of the District Boards at the Council Chamber, Government House, on Saturday. There was a large gathering composed mostly of chairmian and vice-chairman of the different districts in Bengal.

His Excellency in opening the conference said that the conference had been convened at the instance of the Hon. Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Minister for Local Self-Government, to tackle the problem of rural water supply and to suggest measures for its improvement.

His Excellency referred to the proposal for a loan policy to provide more expeditiously an increase in the sources of supply and at the same time the necessary funds for the upkeep of the existing and future sources and informed the Conference that the Government had agreed to a grant of Rs. 250,000 to be distributed through the Commissioners of divisions to assist local bodies.

The Hon. Sir Provash Chandra Mitter then presided over the deliberations of the Conference. Sir Provash explained the broad outlines of the loan policy with regard to rural water supply. A discussion then followed after which the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this conference recommends that for a rural water supply a loan policy be adopted (2) that while thanking the Government for putting a grant of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs on a permanent basis for the purpose of water supply, this Conference is of opinion that the present grant is too inadequate and requests Government to increase the grant, (3) that the loan be raised by the Government, but distribution should be settled later on in consultation with District Boards.—A. P.

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CORNER IN TATA STEEL SHARES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is no doubt that in the ordinary and deferred shares of this company there already exist signs of a corner. The number of ordinary shares is 3,49,000 and that of deferred shares is 49,000. The clique of more than a dozen of millionaires is too powerful to fail in cornering the deferred shares. Their holdings both invested and speculative is to the extent of about 50,000 at present. Now the more they buy, the stronger they become. The rate of ordinary to-day is 92 and of deferred is 331-4.

FIVE COMMANDMENTS FOR THE PUBLIC.

(1) Now none should sell short a single share.
(2) None should buy for investment or speculation at present.
(3) The bears may cover their sales, but must not make any further average.
(4) Those who have already parted with holdings should better cover them again provided their rates come down to their original selling price. However the rates are not likely to go less than Rs. 60 and Rs. 150 respectively.
(5) Those shareholders who have not yet parted with their holdings yet, must hold them until a corner is declared or otherwise for at least three years. The position of the company is very sound. The boom time of 1920 was the time to sell as I had already advised then to sell and those times are for holding on their investments. The year 1925 was the real time to purchase for investment.

In boom times those who have cornered shares have miserably failed as the rates were then too high. At present the rates being too low especially for cornering, the syndicate will surely come out victoriously if the bears continue selling short. If there would be any corner the rate of deferred share may rise above Rs. 500/. Let alone—neither to buy or to sell—is the best policy at present.—Yours etc.

AN OUTLOOKER.

THE LATE MR. V. K. MAINKAR

PROMINENT SANGLI CITIZEN.

(From a Correspondent).

In the death of Mr. V. K. Mainker, President of the local Municipality, Sangli has lost one of her noblest sons and the Deccan one of its public-spirited workers. Born of a well-to-do middle class family and educated at Sangli, Poona and Bombay. Mr. Mainkar joined the Sangli Bar as one of the first two LL.B.'s the other being his life-long friend, Mr. G. R. Abhyankar- just after the beginning of this century. His strong common sense soon brought him to the fore-front of his profession and he came to be ranked as one of the leading men of his town. In his college days at Poona, he came under the influence of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale and accepted him as his Guru.

It was not given to Mr. Mainkar to be the leader of any movement; in fact, he never aspired for a leadership. He contented himself with being a member of intelligent rank and file. But his other tact and powers of persuasion always lifted up him head and shoulder above most of his colleagues and he was looked upon for wise andvice and sagacious guidance. He threw himself with enthusiasm into the agitation of the subjects of Indian States, for the improvement of their political and economic conditions and was almost unsparing in his indictment against the autocratic rule of the Indian Princes. Few might have forgotten his outspoken warning to the Chief of Sangli against the state's policy of recruiting outside element in the superior Services of the State at the neglect of indigenous element; but that warning, be it noted, was free from any tinge of bitterness, rancour or ill-will against the ruling dynasty of Sangli. In the domain of charity and hospitality, Mr. Mainkar was almost unrivalled in the town of his birth. His death has deprived Sangli of a public spirited and generous hearted citizen.

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NAWANAGAR NEWS

UNRESTRICTED IMPORT OF PORBUNDAR CEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 1.

Permission has been given by the Nawanagar State for the import of the cement manufactured in the Porbundar Cement Factory at any sea port of the State. It is felt that much good will accrue to both the Porbundar and Nawanagar States were the same permission were to be extended to every other article of import from Porbundar.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar left for Kapurthala on November 27 in response to the special invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, who had accepted the Jam Saheb's invitation to visit Jamnagar before he (Jam Saheb) sailed for England, and to open the new harbour improvement works at Bedi Bundar constructed by the well-known local contractor, Mr. Muhammadali. These improvements greatly interested their Excellencies when they saw them in the afternoon of November 18 in company of the Maharaja Jam Saheb and were shown round the works by Commander Leyland.

The prisoners of the Central Jail at Jamnagar were fed on dainties on November 24 by Lady Vithaldas, who had obtained previous permission of the Maharaja Jam Saheb for so doing.

Some interesting side-lights are being thrown on the achievements of such personages as Jaymal, Anarkali, Nal and Damayanti, Vir Tanaji and others by the verisimilitude with which their sayings and doings are represented on the stage at Jamnagar by the Palitana Theatrical Company. So widespread has been the interest roused by the artistic presentations of India's eminent men and women that the Maharaja Jam Saheb, too, was an interested spectator at one of these representations.

LATE SASTRI BADRINATHJI

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT DWARKA

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 29.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Dwarka was recently held at Dwarka under the presidency of Mr. Krishnalal B. Manraja, President of the Brahmin Sabha, to place on record the sense of loss sustained by the whole country by the unexpected death of Sastri Badrinathji, whose eminent erudition had earned him such distinctions as "Mahamahopadhyaya," "Tarkavachaspti," and "Sarvatantra Swatantra," owned by but few Sanskritists in India. He filled the post of the Rajpandit at Baroda with conspicuous success and was looked on as an oracle in all branches of Sanskrit learning. It was, therefore, not without a considerable wrench that the sorrowful tidings of his death, though at the ripe age of seventy-six, was received in the principal seats of Sanskrit learning in India.

Two resolutions were passed with all due solemnity, the first resolution placing on record Dwarka's deep sorrow at the passing of Sastri Badrinathji, whose illuminating discourses would long be missed in the Baroda State, the second resolution authorising the president to convey to the family of the deceased Dwarka's condolences and sympathy in their sad bereavement.

A Lyallpur message of Dec. 3rd says: H. E. the Governor of Punjab performed to-day the opening ceremony of the Lyallpur Jaranwala Branch Line of the North West Railway before a large gathering of officials, non-officials and notables of the district.—A. P.

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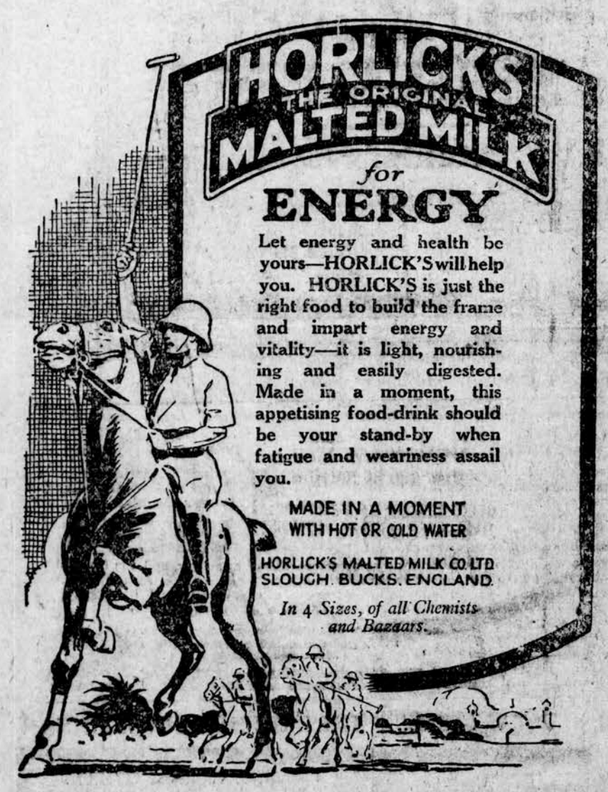
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GAZETEE OF INDIA.

"DISGRACEFUL" CONDUCT OF A MAJOR.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Gazette of India publishes the following:

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin will leave Delhi on Wednesday, the 7th December, 1927. They will visit Baria, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Bombay, Kolhapur, Sangli, Calcutta, Tatanagar, Rewa, Panna and Nowgong, and return to Delhi on Friday, the 13th January, 1928. Their arrival at Piplod for Baria, Kolhapur and Sangli, will be public, whilst all other arrivals and departures will be private.

Legislative Department:—Mr. F. W. Allison has been nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, resigned. Mr. J. W. Bhore has been nominated a Member of the Legislative Assembly, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, resigned.

Home Department:—Lt.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., officiates as Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa Major C. Lake, I.A., reverts to the Burma Foreign and Political Department. In view of the "disgraceful" conduct of Robert Lee Morris, lately Major in the Indian Army, H. E. the Viceroy has directed that his name shouldd be erased from the lists of those upon whom the Kaisar-I-Hind Medal for Public Service in India has been conferred, and that the said Medal of the second class be forfeited and returned. The Rev. J. W. Ingram has been appointed Chaplain, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, New Delhi.

Department of Commerce:—Mr. J. A. Woodhead has been appointed temporary Joint Secretary of the Commerce Department.

Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Mr. C. Watson replaces Sir J. P. Thompson on the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust.

Department of Industries and Labour:—Mr. Brebner officiates as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India vice Mr. J. D. Harris, placed on special duty.—A. P.

IDEAL OF NATIONAL INDIA.

MUSSALMANS MUST GIVE LEAD.

(From a Correspondent).

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

In a leader, the "Muslim Outlook" while commenting on the divisions and subdivisions of caste which characterise Hinduism, suggests that in forming an Indian policy, one must take account of the broad line of separation between caste and non-caste communities; for it is only the latter who can effectively co-operate in a democratic form of government. The Mussalmans, should, therefore, give a lead in this matter and simultaneously strengthen themselves, the ideal of a National India being yet far distant. The Punjab, Bengal and Sindh and one or two other provinces could be fully autonomous in 1929 and in all provinces where backward classes need protection, communal representation should be extended to the Services, Universities, etc.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

In a series of notes on the Muslim League's constitutional procedure, the "Outlook" holds, it would be an insult to the Punjab and unfortunate for the League itself if the coming Council meeting changed the venue of the annual session from Lahore to Calcutta and that no change of President is called for, unless H. H. the Agha Khan accepts Sir M. Shafi's magnanimous offer to presside in his place at Lahore.

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S STATUE

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo writs on the authority of a message from its special correspondent at Constantinople as follows:—

There was a gathering at Angora to witness the unveiling of His Excelency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha's statue. The assembly was unique in attendance. His Excellency Ghazi Ismat Pasha unveiled the statue amongst public cheers. The Commissioner of the City delivered a suitable speech at the occasion.

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespally, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

TRAVELLING EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURAL

EDUCATION PROPAGANDA IN RURAL CENTRES.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The Punjab Government have, in collaboration with the North Western Railway, arranged a demonstration train which has been fitted up as a travelling exhibition of the agriculture, industries, veterinary, co-operative and railway departments. It is intended that the train will halt at all important rural centres no less than fifty-one i nnumber and be thrown open to the public.

The exhibits of each department will occupy a separate bogie and include those relating to hygiene and physical culture, the evil results of overeating and lack of exercise, samples of soils and seeds with pictures and novels of food crops, model farm appliances, instruments and machinery, etc.

Lecturers wil be employed who will impart lessons on the care and improvement of cattle. Industrial exhibits include a variety of articles manufactured locally and the excellence of the products will be exhaustively demonstrated.

The tour will last several weeks. The first day's programme at Atari proved very attractive to the rural population. The train was visited by the Governor who took the keenest interest in the exhibits and the cinema shows.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL CRUISERS FOR U. S. A.

OLIDGE'S SANCTION CAUSES SURPRISE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—An announcement by the White House that President Coolidge will recommend the Congress immediately to sanction construction of additional cruisers has caused some surprise in view of the gesture of the British Admiralty which proposes to lay down only one cruiser instead of three contemplated in the next year, in accordance with the previously announced programme.—Reuter.

SECURITY COMMITTEE TO MEET AT END OF FEBRUARY

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Geneva.—The Security Committee will meet on the 20th February and the Preparatory Disarmament Commission on the 15th March. The Disarmament Conference will probably be held in the course of 1928.

Mr. Litvinoff supported by M. Bernstorff urged that the Preparatory Commission should not depend on the Security Committee and therefore the Commission should meet on 10th January.

Viscount Cushenden opposed the proposals which were eventually set aside.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRAQ NEGOTIATIONS

IRAQ'S ENTRY INTO THE LEAGUE

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Anglo-Iraq negotiations have virtually concluded. King Feisal is leaving on Monday for Iraq. The Prime Minister is expected to return to London next week when negotiations will be officially completed.

Diplomatic circles in London believe that the British Government will not be able to recommend Iraq's admission to the League in August 1928. The question of Iraq's admission would thus be postponed to 1932—Reuter.

WOMEN'S CONSTITUENT CONFERENCE

"INCULCATE SPIRIT OF SERVICE"

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

Opening the second session of the Madras Constituent Conference of Women on educational reform this morning, Viscountess Goschen said that education was a means to an end which was to make them more useful to their fellow citizens, more useful to their generation.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, M.L.C., presided, also emphasised the value of education and called on the women of the country to play their part in public life to inculcate in the rising generation a spirit of service to their fellow citizens and love of country.

The Conference ratified the resolutions on educational reforms adopted at Poona and expressed sympathy with Lady Sadasiva Iyer in her sad bereavement.—A. P.

DONORS CREATED DOCTORS OF LAWS.

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

His Excellency the Chancellor has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) on Sir John Cargill Bart, Mr. U. Nyo and Rao Bhadur Sithambara Ramatha Reddiar in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by them to the cause of education. Sir John Cargill, Director of the Burma Oil Company gave a personal donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the University Endowment Fund while Mr. U. Nyo contributed Rs. 2,00,000 for the students Union and Rao Bahadur Reddiar gave Rs. 2,00,000 for the library.

The special convocation of the Rangoon University for the conferment of the honorary degrees will be held at the Government House on Saturday the 10th December.—A. P.

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It is the first neglected cold working its way into chest and lungs that sows the seeds of chronic bronchitis and consumption. Safeguard against this peril! Treat every sudden cold or chill, and the least sign of irritation about throat or chest with Peps.

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The Indian National Congress,
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"MYSTERIOUS" INDIA.

"CRUDE" BURIAL CUSTOMS OF HINDUS AND PARSIS

INDIAN'S CONCEPTION OF WOMAN

A TOURIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA

As a sample of the Anti-Indian propaganda which is being carried on in the English press the following article contributed by Lady Drummond-Hay, a cold weather tourist in India, in the columns of "The Sphere" will be read with great interest and no less amusement.

The "mystery of India"—piquant suggestion of the guide-books and travel advertisemets to prompt dreams of exotic seductiveness and magical allure in the minds of those to whom the East must always spell glamour and romance, is less the mystery of Phantastes than one of the human mind.

India has customs, traditions, and prejudices, which find no parallel in any other country. I have travelled the wide world over without coming across concerted crime on such a scale as the caste treatment of pariah untouchables. Sixty million helpless human beings, that is, almost twenty-five per cent. of India's hordes, condemned to be out-castes, unclean, literally untouchable, menials to the remainder of the population. To be born a pariah, according to Hindu belief, means that one is expiating unspeakable sins of a past life, for which atonement can only be made by unquestioning acceptance of the degradation of this present existence. Untouchables have no rights. A revision of the most elementary privileges of human beings, such as the right to use the public road, to buy and to sell in the market, to draw water from the public well, to worship in a temple, to seek relief in sickness, justice at a court of law, shelter at an inn, or learning from free Government schools, will catalogue what the pariah class of India has been prohibited from doing for centuries, ever since the wily Brahmans declaredd a section of the community "untouchable," unworthy of education or upliftment of any kind, thereby assuring themselves a race of superstition-ridden slaves for ever—as they thought.

Only in very recent years has the question of the "depressed classes," as they are sometimes called, occupied the public mind. Before they represented a mass of sub-humans outside the pale of Hindu society. The upliftment of the untouchables is one of the chief points emphasised by Gandhi, the great reformer, and his recommendations would appear to be bearing fruit in the minds of certain modern-thinking individuals, not so much from a humane point of view, but from the fear that Islam or Christianity may absorb a great proportion of these 60,000,000 outcastes, and so upset the "balance of power" for the haughty Hindus.

During his long tour in Southern India, which is still in progress, Gandhi never misses an opportunity of preaching against the caste system. At Travancore a couple of weeks ago he again expounded "Varnashrama", observing that caste has no place in it and that it must go. The Hindu texts, he maintained, never intended this to take such a hideous form as it does in many parts of India. "Untouchability must go" is one of the reformer's favourite slogans.

Untouchability must go. It is easier said than done. Mr. Robert L. Clarke, Commissioner for Agra, told me that upon the announcement of a public mass meeting, resolving to abolish caste prejudice in the locality, he sent his 6 sweepers (Untouchables) to the meeting, themselves to hear the good news. No sooner seen in the gathering than the pariahs were ejected and man-handled. "That much for the sincerity of the advocates. Politically and theoretically under pressure they may agree to it. Practically, the castes remain exclusive." Food, family life, relations between husband and wife are subject to such hundreds of ridiculous taboos that it is impossible to quote the hundredth part of them. In many cases they are worthy of the superstition of aborigines; in others they betray the one trend of Hindu thought, sex. A Hindu has only one conception of woman. What can you expect of a race whose teachings (Code of Manu) contains such pasages as this: "One should not be seated in a secluded place with a mother, sister, and daughter. The powerful host of the sense compels even a wise man"!

Margaret M. Urquhart in her book, 'The Bengali Woman,' tells of the Indian woman who remarked, "You Englishwomen are not like us. Your senses are cold. For us, even a brother's glance means embarrasment." To the European it is nauseating.

An Indian woman can never eat with her husband. Major Girija P. Singh, the brilliant aide-de-camp to the Maharajah of Benares, gave me many precious sidelights on Indian home-life in high circles. His wife has to serve him at meals, and eat afterwards; she cannot accompany him in public. One day, so he told me, she expressed a great desire to see a certain film at the cinema; so the lady went alone, took a seat. Major Singh also went—alone. At the end of the performance, he accossted his wife as if she were a stranger, offered her escort, and drove away with her.

"Like that," he explained. "any chance acquaintances in the cinema would never know she was was my wife. Some of them even chaffed me afterwards about my 'lady friend.' ". According to Indian code, the wrong would lie in the fact that a husband was seen with his legitimate wife, not that the wife was exposed to being mistaken fora losse woman.

The first thing which really startled me in India was the sight of "Sacred Bulls" in Calcutta. Imagine a European capital, whose motor traffic, pedestrians, business rush-hours were perpetually impeded by bulls at large in the streets, on the pavements, meandering where fancy takes them, reclining singly, in groups of two or three in front of a bank, a shop, or business house! That is what happens in India. A bull is offered as sacrifice, then turned loose upon the community. He is "sacred," and must not be interfered with, to the extent that he feeds off luscious vegetables and succulent fruits from devout —or profane—stall-holders, who must not deny him fodder. Motor-cars have to swerve round him, bicycles must avoid him pedestrians get off the path to give him right of way. Woe betide the unlucky motorist who may injure a sacred" bull by accident;he would indeed be fortunate to escape with his life. No matter how dirty the bulls make the clean main street, no matter how they fight, horns interlocked, blood flowing, no matter whose front-door they block up, they are still "sacred".

Kalighat in Calcutta is another place of "mystery". A hive of beggars, halt, maimed, blind, deaf, dumb, and diseased, the flotsam and jetsam of the squalid Orient. The first impression is that the scum of the 7,300,000 beggars in India find asylum in Kalighat, the Temple of Kali the Terrible, whose long tongue, dripping blood, hangs out of a black face. The worship of Kali is a series of bloodshed, which disturbs not the least the army of lepers, beggars, and cripples who graciously accept alms from pious pilgrims. In India it is the receiver of alms who confers the favour, not the giver. Since almsgiving is enjoined as one of the passports to Paradise, how would Paradise be won if all the beggars, "saints," and fakirs joined forces to refuse alms, and so damn the population?

Your real fakir, or holy man, smears himself with ashes until he is as grey as he was brown before; his hair, worn long, is a idsusting tangle of red mud; his forehead, face, chest, and arms, patterned with mud, worthy of the imagination of a Central African cannibal. It is astonishing to see solemn Hindu business men, dressed in correct Western garb with the mark of Vishnu or Siva plastered on their brows, or a thoroughly Europeanised lady, educated, emancipated, clinging to the vermillion spot between her eyes.

Their methods of disposing of the dead are crude, and in the case of the Parsees, shocking to Western ideas. The Hindus cremate their dead in a very rough way. Long before I arrived at the Burning Ghats my nose was assailed by the odour of grilling flesh, which you can actually hear sizzling on nearer approach. The Burning Ghat is a walledin patch of land on the borders of the Ganges, with frequent depressions in the ground, in which pyres are built, the body laid, then covered with more wood. The nearest relative walks round the pyre several times, spilling "ghee"-butter on the wood and igniting the whole. If the deceased is of poor family, then there is often not enough butter to feed the flames, and the body is only half consumed before it is consigned to the sacred river. I saw legs, arms, and heads projecting from the flaming pile, so did the man in charge, who casually walked across, poked them with a stick, and resumed his nonchalant attitude, watching the aparently uninterested mourners. I must admit that, as non-Hindus, I miss the significance of the proceedings, but it does look a very cold blooded affair to the mere outsider.

Still cruder is the sytem of the Towers of Silence of the Parsees, of which there are five in Bombay. Situated in one of the loveliest gardens I have seen in all India rise the five towers, cylindrical in shape, and white-washed. The largest is 276 ft. round and 25 ft. high. They oftenLdinfid round and 25 ft. high. They open at the top, and inside resemble a circular gridiron, gradually depressed towards the centre. Three tiers of coffin-sized compartments, divided by little footpaths, receive the naked bodies of the dead, which lie exposed to the air—and vultures—great big hyenas of the air, who, so the guardian told me, make short work of a corpse in anything from fifteen minutes to two hours. The Parsee worship God through the elements, therefore fire is too sacred to be polluted by death; water and the earth also are sacred, so literally the two or three hundred "official" vultures are fed on the fat of the land.

A pilgrimage to Benares means as much to an Hinddu as the prilgrimage to Mecca means to a Moslem. To die in Benares is an automatic pass to Paradise. "All roads leads to Kashi (Benares). To her are borne the dead in sprit, and the dying in hopelessness; the social out-castes, and the outraged innocent, the victims of the present social ordering that knows no forgiveness, the few that have fallen from grace, and the many who have been left friendless and helpless.

It is estimated that well over a million pilgrims visit the city each year, that the number of Brahmans (priestly class) resident are more than 30,000, and every Hindu who can afford it builds a temple or a shrine in the city precincts. For all that, there is little that is gorgeous or imposing there, rather an exaggeration of the misery and dirt of other cities. I stayed in Benares some time, but the kindly Maharajah's hospitality only brought out in greater relief the plight of the poor pilgrims. The Ganges is seacred, so they must bathe in it and drink it, believing firmly that the water, fouled by sewerage, by refuse from the Burning Ghats, by contamination with the tens of thousands of diseased bathers is not only a sovereign remedy for all ills of the soul, but also to those to which the flesh is heir. They will tell you in good faith that Ganges water cures cholera, enteric, small-pox. It is not to be wondered at that Benares is regularly swept by epidemics, which spread right and leff through the land; the mystery lies in the fact that in 150 years of British rule in this the twentieth century, such customs obtain without let or hindrance from the Western Power, or protest from so-called educated Indians.

DEADLY POVERTY.

Throughout the Orient one of the chief mysteries to the Occidental, is how the poorer classes live on practically nothing at all. In no place more so than in India, where an entire family subsists, clothes itself, and pays for lodging on less than twenty shillings a month. The average pay for unskilled labour is about ninepence a day. Women get sixpence a day for the same work, and children fourpence. Servants earn from ten shillings to a pound a month, and feed themselves; specially skilled cooks would of course demand more. Clerks and accountants are content with five and six pounds a month, which keeps an entire family. "Families" in India and in Europe are two different propositions. In India they include not only a man, wife, and children, but often aged parents, unmarried sisters, or sisters-in-law, widowed female relations, their children, etc. Major Singh told me that his "family" consists of fifty persons, all living in the same house. Many of them, in his case, contribute to the common fund, but it would be all the same if the lot were destitute. They would still live there, and look to him, as the head of the family, for support.

The ways of India are in truth so mysterious that few foreigsers can ever hope to appreciate them

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC, 5TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothubhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, what a strange unenviable future is reserved for you by Dame Nature, you are destined to be the prop and pillar (like one of the awe-inspiring ones in the Town Hall of Bombay) of your large family and distant relatives (of both sexes, of course): and a cruel fate has ordained you to be the storm and the hurricane that will blow off the family roof in later years! A Ram and Ravan Raj combined in one brief career! You are ambitious and oftener than not greedy, and covet more than your head could achieve. The title of a Rao Saheb, or a Khan Bahadur, or even a bronze or nickel medal awaits you, and equipped with the former or adorned with the latter you will strut and stride the world, your breast swelling with the legitimate pride, exactly like a woman who is shortly to have her Prince of Wales (if, of course, everything goes well in the hospital)! You will be a "quicksand politician," one of that hated brood of man-devils who delight in waging war with nations, keeping themselves and their relatives in "cushy" jobs, each fruitful of making the incumbents a Fat Boy. May this hated tribe sink deeper and deeper into quicksand, the war-scarred world will say! Abraham Lincoln has said: "When a White man governors himself that is Self-Government, but when he governs himself and also another man, that is more than Self-Government, that is despotism." Though you are not necessarily a White man (the forecasts are meant for people of all pigments or even of no pigment), you act like one, at least in your domestic affairs. You govern yourself and another man—I mean woman, that is your wife, in a manner which is little short of despotism (Macaulay has given us good examples of what despotism is)! Hence the great tragedy in your family, stated in the beginning.

OSCAR SLATERS CASE

ECHO OF FAMOUS MURDER MYSTERY

Oscar Slater, who was seeing a life sentence in Peterhead Prison, following a conviction for murder at Glasgow in 1908, was given his freedom in mail week. He heard the news, and was overcome with delight. The announcement was made by Sir John Gilmour, Secretary for Scotland, who replied in the House of Commons to a question by Mr. James Stewart, M. P., in the following terms:—

Oscar Slater has now completed more than 18 1/2 years of his life sentence and I have felt justified in deciding to authorise his release on licence as soon as suitable arrangements can be made.

No prisoner of modern times has been the centre of such persistent agitation as Slater. Ever since his trial many prominent people have insisted that he was wrongly convicted, and there has been a strong and continuous public demand for a reopening of the case. Notable among those who have espoused his cause is Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has fought ceaselessly for the vindication of Slater's innocence. The crime for which Slater was sentenced to death—this was commuted later to penal servitude for life—was the murder of Miss Marion Gilchrist, 82 a wealthy woman, who was reputed to possess a collection of precious stones worth £3,000. On the night of Dec. 21, 1908, she was brutally battered to death in her flat in West Princess-street, Glasgow. Her only servant, Helen Lambie, had been sent to buy an evening newspaper, and during her brief absence a Mr. and Miss Adams, who occupied the flat below, heard the sound of a heavy body failing, followed b knocking on the floor. The servant girl returned in ten minutes' time, and with Mr. Adams, entered the flat. In the passage a man appeared from a bedroom, pushed by them, ran off down the stairs, and slammed the street door behind him. The intruder was undoubtedly the murderer, but the identification of Slater as being this man is a point on which there has been the Fiercest controversy.

A hue and cry for the wanted man was raised by the Glasgow police. It was supposed that the motive of the murder was robbery, but nothing had been stolen from the flat except a diamond brooch of a peculiar shape. That was stated by Lambie to be missing from the flat. The police received information on Christmas Eve that a German known as "Oscar had been trying to sell a pawnticket for a diamond brooch. "Oscar" was traced to his lodging. It was ascertained then that his full name was Oscar Slater, and that he had left Glasgow for America by way of Liverpool in company with a woman. The pair sailed in the Lusitania for New York in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Sands. A message to the New York police led to the detention of Slater on the arrival of the liner, and he was brought back to stand his trial at Edinburgh. Slater was found guilty, in spite of the facts that the brooch which originally led to his detention was proved to be his own property, and that he had a strong alibi for the night of the murder. Five out of the jury of 15 were for a verdict of "Not Proven," one was for "Not guilty," and the remainder were for "Guilty," and under Scottish law the majority verdict held. People came for ward after the trial with testimony that they had seen Slater on the night of the murder at such a time and place that he could not have been the man who killed Miss Gilchrist. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle took the matter up and made a close investigation into the facts of the case, and his conclusions were given in a book "The Case of Oscar Slater," published in 1912. In April, 1924, Mr. McKinnon Wood, then Secretary of State for Scotland, in answer to many representations as to the weakness of the evidence against Slater, appointed Mr. J. G. Millar, K. C., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, to hold an inquiry into the case. Over 50 witnesses were examined by Mr. Millar. After he had reported, Mr. McKinnon Wood stated that Slater would not be released. Again, in August, 1924, the Secretary for Scotland made further inquiries into the case, but decided not to interfere.—Some doubt exists as to what will happen to Slater when he leaves prison. He is a German Jew and a native of Silesia, and his deportation is, therefore, a possibility. Influential people in the Jewish community have been interested in his case, and if he is permitted to stay in Scotland, Slater may go to friends in Glasgow who have offered him hospitality.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

MAHATMAJI'S VIEWS AND EXPLANATION

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Dr. Ansari told me when I was recently in Delhi, that he heard in Calcutta from reliable men that I had lost faith and interest in Hindu Muslim unity, and that I was avoiding Musalman friends such as the Ali Brothers. Dr. Ansari therefore proposed that in order to dispel any illusion and disarm suspicion, I should make a declaration of my faith before a public meeting in Delhi. I could not accept the proposal if only because the old Delhi of Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan and Swami Shraddhanandji had become the new Delhi of hooligans where it was difficult for me to say and much more so to address public meetings. I however promised Dr. Ansari that I would clear my position as early as I could through these pages. This I do now.

"I AM OUT OF TIME".

My interest and faith in Hindu Muslim unity and unity among all the communities remain as strong as ever. My method of approach has changed. Whereas formerly I tried to achieve it by addressing meetings, joining in promoting and passing resolutions, now I have no faith in these devices. We have no atmosphere for them. In an atmosphere which is surcharged with distrust, fear and hopelessness, in my opinion these devices rather hinder than help heart unity. I therefore rely upon prayer and such individual acts of friendship as are possible. Hence I have lost all desire to attend meetings held for achieving unity. This however does not mean that I disapprove of such attempts. On the contrary, those who have faith in such meetings must hold them. I should wish them all success.

I am out of tune with the present temper of both the communities. From their own standpoint they are perhaps entitled to say that my method has failed. I recognise that among those whose opinions count, I am in a hopeless minority. By my taking part in meetings and the like I could not render any useful service. And as I have no other interest but to see real unity established, where I cannot serve by my presence, I regard it as some service if I abstain.

METHODS DIFFER.

For me there is no hope save through truth and non-violence. I know that they will triumph when everything else has failed. Whether therefore I am in the minority of one or I have a majority, I must go along the course that God seems to have shown me. To-day non-violence as a mere policy is a broken reed. It answers well as a policy when there are no active forces working against it in your own camp. But when you have to reckon with those who believe in violence as a creed to be enforced under given circumstances the expedience of non-violence breaks down. Then is the time for the out and out believer in non-violence to test his creed. Both my creed and I are therefore on our trial. And if we do not seem to succeed, let the critic or the onlooker blame not the creed but me. I know I am often obliged to struggle against myself. I have not become incapable as yet of violence in thought at least. But I am striving with all the might God has given me.

GANDHIJI AND ALI BROTHERS.

Now perhaps the reader understands why I am not found in the company of the Ali Brothers as often I was before. They still hold me in their pockets. They are still as dear to me as blood brothers. I am not sorry for having thrown in my lot with the Musalmans in the hour of their need. I should do so again if the occasion arose. But though we have a common cause we have not common methods to-day. They would have had me at Simla and Calcutta. Since the Kohat riots we have not been able to agree as to the reading of facts. But friendship that insists upon agreement on all matters is not worth the name. Friendship to be real must ever sustain the weight of honest differences, however sharp they may be. I regard our differences to be honest, and therefore let those who suspect a breach or even coolness between us know, that my friendship with the Ali Brothers and other Musalman friends whom the reader can easily name remains as firm as ever.

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